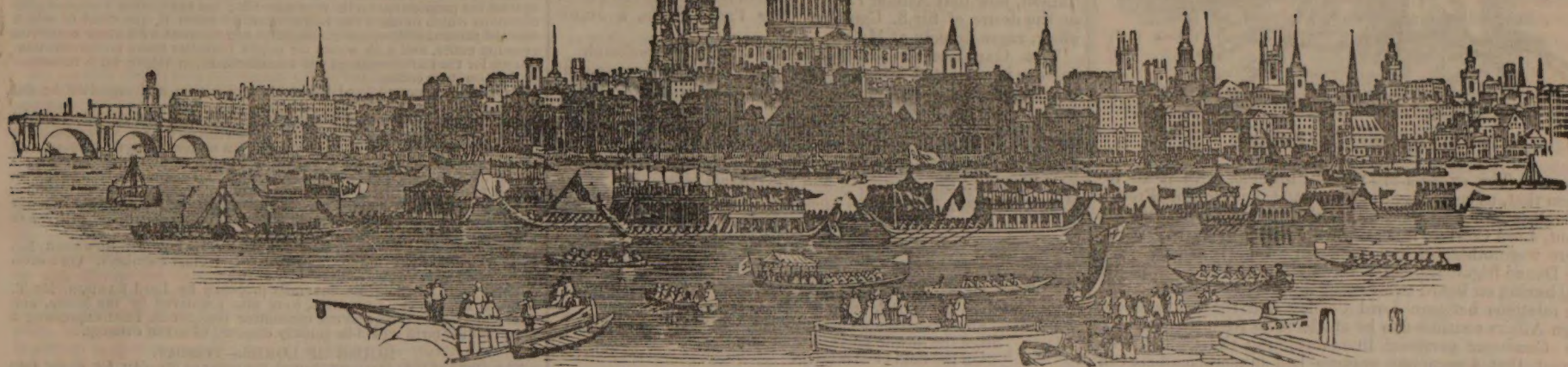


# THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS



No. 6.]

FOR THE WEEK ENDING SATURDAY, JUNE 18, 1842.

[SIXPENCE.]

REPRINT.

## PUBLIC DISTRESS.

It is a sad, but too sure, consequence of public calamity, of whatever kind, that the greatest pressure of its misery should, in almost every instance of human endurance, fall most heavily upon the poor. A larger amount of injustice—more far-spread wrong—heavier sacrifices, and more unequal burthens, may be borne by the rich, under any of the evil circumstances of imperfect human legislation; but, still, in any condition where society is well ordered—in any state short of anarchy or revolution—the maximum of personal and general suffering inflicted by the sins of the nation, the visitations of Providence, or the misfortunes of the time, is invariably endured by the classes to whom poverty is more familiar than plenty, and whose philosophy should be of that severe school which preaches “contentment under want.” This evil is inherent in the nature of society, and the only barriers that communities and legislatures have been able to set up, in amelioration of the condition of the lower and poorer classes, have consisted in a provision of means of employment to ensure comfort—in a cheapening of the ordinary *pabulum* of the labouring population—a system of emigration, when the land is overpeopled—a redress of crying grievances, engendered by any grown corruptions—a voice in the Legislature for those to whom honest industry has brought the reward of toil—public schools, charities, and hospitals—and, lastly, Poor-laws, to guard against destitution, and punishments to check crime. There may be sects in society that will not admit of beggars—but there can be no great community without more poor than rich: the wealthiest people are the fewest—the middling classes, ranging through all the channels of commerce, from retired enjoyment down to struggling, plodding work—exceed the wealthier ranks in numbers (and perhaps in influence, too, under monarchical forms of government); but the useful serving people of the land, the labourers, the artificers, the toilers for their daily bread—these make up the millions, to which the two other divisions of society only bear the proportions of thousands and hundreds, and by these the oppressions of public crime or affliction are always most practically felt. It is true that the pain recoils—that, by the very sympathies of our nature, the suffering of the multitude is re-diffused through the whole social system, and becomes part of the common woe; but this affords only another reason why, when all the ordinary precautions of society have failed, when law is inefficient to stem the torrent of destitution, and when Famine, in spite of human foresight, stands and shivers under the lap of Luxury, and beneath the eye of Wealth, the energies of a nation ought to be invoked and active, and all men be taught to feel the claims the importance, and the consequences of public distress.

We are led into these remarks by a reflective view of the aspect of the events of the times, as they follow each other with startling rapidity and effect. We do not write in a Radical spirit—far from it. We are the advocates of religion, order, and the laws; but our politics are irrespective of all party—the politics of humanity; they are founded upon the high and broad basis of Christian brotherhood; and we are proud in the avowal, that it is our glory to championize the poor. Yet, we would warn them also; and, while advocating their interests with the Legislature, we would gag and stifle, as a foul and fell mischief, the dangerous doctrine which would seek for a redress of grievances, less by the calm and manly appeal of justice, than with the simple clamour of agitating discontent.

The truth, however, is now forced upon us, that, first, to raise the personal condition, and, secondly, to purify the morals of the poor, have become considerations of immediate and paramount necessity; and we cannot refrain from the belief, that the means of gaining these desired ends are ramified through every artery of our domestic policy, and embrace some of the most salient strongholds of our constitutional law.

The last winter was a dreadful one for the poor: the spring, while giving new fertilization to the soil, and fresh buds and flowers to the beauty of external nature, has held forth little promise of gladness to the thousands whom Christmas had well nigh starved; and now, in the heart and ripeness of warm and cheerful summer, the rags of misery

are still fluttering to its breeze, and the voice of poverty is mocking the plenty of its reign. The workhouses are full—this is dreadful; but the prisons are full also, and this is worse. The cry for corn has swollen by hunger into the howling of the wolf, and the “clap-trap” of “cheap-bread” has been almost made sacred by the bitter arguments of want. In the sister Kingdom dreadful riots have ensued, and at Ennis, in Clare, the tragedy which began with poverty has ended in blood. In our own manufacturing districts the people are pining with famine, and, as it were, under the shadow of death; and although the rich have got up festivities for their benefit, and wealth has opened its purse in their behalf—although benevolence has joined hands with charity, and the pulpit and the throne have spoken with appealing voices to win them succour, still there is a frightful and appalling wretchedness wherever the people swarm, and those who are not visited with the tyranny of the workhouse, or the retribution of the gaol, are either crushed by their misfortunes or only supported by their crimes. Their sufferings and their demoralization are horrible alike.

The poor-laws—the dreadful and distressing poor-laws—here present the ugly grievance which humanity is loudest in its cry to remove.

Again, the factory and mining systems have increased the amount of general pauper wretchedness, with individual horrors and corruptions that have startled the Legislature into action, and will not bear the public gaze.

The bad influences that have been exerted at elections—the frightful mass of bribery and perjury that has been recorded against the people—their desperate carelessness of the obligation of the franchise, and recklessness of honour in its exercise—all these are proofs of an abandonment of principle, which is too often the concomitant of poverty, led into temptation by the possession of a privilege to do wrong, without an impulse to prefer the right:—and in all these we find the worst mischiefs of deplorable suffering and growling discontent.

There is, in fact, in the condition of the poorer classes, a mixture of sin and sorrow, which we heartily desire to see analyzed and cast away; we blame them less than we pity them—we sympathize more than we condemn; we give great preponderance to their grievances over their crimes, and therefore we invoke the energies of all thinking men and good patriots—we implore a full social consideration of the destitution which has been this year (and still is) climaxed in our land of liberty among the lower classes of our fellow-creatures, and we ardently pray for the exercise of such Divine mercy and human wisdom as shall temper the privations of poverty and make the lowly man sensible of his brotherhood with the rich.

This, we are persuaded, is only to be achieved by searching exposures and diligent political sagacity exercised upon every point of our domestic legislation, and so exercised as to make it one of the brightest and purest fountains of the happiness of the empire.



TEXAN MOUNTED MILITIA.

## TEXAN MOUNTED MILITIA.

The latest accounts from Texas bring intelligence of threats of an invasion of the independence of that state, and of a probable call of her citizens to arms. The Texans are a young, but a gallant people; they have achieved their freedom with spirit, and now that the country is acknowledged by Great Britain in its separate condition, and that they are beginning to take rank for it as a nation, they will have fresh inducements to uphold their character for courage, firmness, and energy, in any political or warlike struggles in which they may engage. A strong interest has arisen in this country in all that concerns Texas of late years. The land was marked out to English

enterprise as one full of temptations to emigration. The climate is salubrious and healthful beyond compare—the soil deliciously fertile—the natural scenery beautiful—the people enterprising, ambitious, and bold. At last the admirable work of Mr. Kennedy, and his vigorous letters in the *Morning Chronicle*, spread a more intimate knowledge of the Texas among the British public, and tended, in no small degree, to confirm the destinies of the country in a national point of view. The long-postponed recognition was given by the English Government—Mr. Kennedy himself was allowed to proceed but in a sort of semi-official capacity; he returned the accredited *chargé d'affaires* of the Texas to this country, and is now, we believe,



the natural protector of her subjects upon the British shores. Doubtless we shall yet have a thousand illustrations of their land and manners from his own eloquent pen; and, in the meanwhile, in the spirited bit of grouping before the reader, we exhibit the character which chance has afforded us of the Mounted Militia of the New State, just as they are equipped for engagements such as those in which they may shortly have to contend.



### FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

**FRANCE.**—The express of Sunday brought with it an intimation that, as some importance is attached to the French and English ambassadors quitting their posts at the present moment, Lord Cowley, it is said, will remain in Paris.

There was nothing of importance in the Paris papers. The Danae frigate sailed from Toulon on the 9th, for Monte Viedo, having on board two French diplomatic agents. The relations between Lord Cowley and the Minister for Foreign Affairs continued to be of the most friendly nature. The *Commerce* persisted in maintaining the truth of its statement, that a complete rupture had taken place between Queen Christina and the leading members of her party, in consequence of her refusal to join in or sanction any further insurrection in Spain. The *Commerce*, therefore, calls upon the Regent to publish an amnesty to recall to Spain the refugee *Moderos*.

Prince de Joinville quitted Paris on Saturday, for Toulon, to join the Belle Poule frigate, in order to participate in the manoeuvres of Admiral Hugon's squadron, which was seen on the 7th, twenty-five leagues off, S.S. E., steering N.E.

The *Moniteur Parisien* announces that the King of the French had reduced the terms of imprisonment of M. Lange Levy, printer of the *Charivari*, and M. Pron, printer of the *Mode*, sentenced for seditious libels—the former to six months' confinement, the latter to three months—to two months and one month.

The leading articles in Tuesday's Paris prints are principally on the forthcoming electoral struggle.

**SPAIN.**—General Rodil had, up to Monday, failed in forming a Cabinet. This was Espartero's last hope to make a Ministry out of the *Ayacuchos*, or of the friends who had served with him in South America.

A banquet of Ministerial Deputies was given in Madrid, at which toasts were drunk to "the Constitution," the "Queen," "the Regent," "the Ministers," "the President of the Congress," "to the Memories of Mina, Riego," &c. The Minister of the Interior had published a circular against the partisans of the constitution of 1842, as announced in Monday's columns.

Letters from Barcelona of the 7th instant announce that some disturbances had taken place in that town, on account of the determination evinced by the operatives not only to resist by force the importation of foreign manufactured goods, but to tear off the dresses of those persons whom they suspect are wearing articles not of Catalan make. It appears that a party of workmen, having by violence stripped some individuals having continental clothes on, then made a bonfire of the spoil. The authorities restored order, but a painful impression was left on the foreign mercantile community resident at Barcelona, that neither life nor property was safe with this excitement of the population.

Our advices from Madrid by the regular mail are of the 7th, one day in arrears of the telegraphic news, confirming Rodil's failure to form a Cabinet. Espartero, it is stated in private letters, was decided on not dissolving the Cortes, so that he will be compelled to make a Ministry out of the Coalition.

The frigate *Esperanza* was to sail with her Majesty's ship *Hirondelle* on a cruise to the coast of Catalonia.

Barcelona letters of the 8th state that the Carlist bands in Catalonia were on the increase. Felip had lately entered the town of Ripoll, seized its garrison, and got off after levying contributions without being molested.

**THE LEVANT MAIL.**—We are in possession of our Constantinople correspondence of the 27th, our Alexandria letters of the 26th, Smyrna journals of the 29th ult., and Malta papers of the 5th instant, brought by the Levant mail of the 11th instant to Marseilles.

The representatives of England, France, Russia, Austria, and Prussia, on the 27th ult., held a conference with Sarim Effendi, the Minister of Foreign Affairs, on the subject, it was supposed, of Syria.

Sir Stratford Canning having succeeded in procuring the recall of Ashker Pacha, Mahmed Pacha, late Governor of Angora, has been appointed to succeed the former.

The *Austrian Observer*, in a Constantinople letter of the 25th ult., mentions the dismissal of Hadschi Saib Pacha, the Governor of the Dardanelles.

Our correspondent transmits to us three official documents, the first of a note Sir Stratford Canning, dated Pera, the 12th ult., on the subject of the commercial treaty; secondly, an important official memorandum of the Porte, addressed to the Danish Minister, refusing the firman to allow a frigate of his nation to enter the Dardanelles, on account of the convention of the 13th of July, signed by the five powers, confirming the right of the Sultan to shut the Dardanelles and Bosphorus to all vessels of war; and, lastly, an order addressed by the Porte to the Greek Patriarch, prescribing certain regulations for the printing of religious and other works of the Christians in Turkey.

The intelligence from Persia, received in Constantinople, was stated to be favourable to British policy. The Shah was observing strict neutrality, and the report that he had been sending troops to Herat, to encourage the Afghans in their insurrection against our rule, turns out to be false.

The Circassians expected renewed hostilities from Russia. The former had lost the fort of Soobashee, but were still confident.

Little or nothing is mentioned as to the progress of the Greek negotiations.

Jevich Bey, one of the Secretaries of the Council of Justice, had been sent by the Porte to Aivaly to arrange the troubled state of that country, many families having fled from it.

The report gained ground in Alexandria, that the English Government was arranging with Austria to forward the overland Mail from Egypt to Trieste, and from thence to the Rhine, to descend as far as Cologne, and thus join the railroad at

Ostend, as the distance saved is about 700 miles by the Alexandria and Trieste route. Our commerce would have reason to rejoice if their communications were relieved from the fangs of the French post-office administration, which has proved itself to be the bigoted opponent of rapid communication, by the stoppage of all mercantile as well as newspaper expresses.

There is little news from Egypt. The Pacha on the 26th resolved to levy three per cent., *ad valorem* duty, with the right of inland and municipal dues. This is in opposition to the Hatti Scheriff, which fixed a five per cent duty to cover inland as well as outward dues.

Our Malta letters of the 5th state that the squadron under Sir W. Owen had returned from its cruise to Sicily on the 4th. The *Savage* left for Tunis on the 3rd. It was not known whether any necessity would exist to send a squadron to Tripoli, now that Ashker Pacha had been recalled by the Porte, on the desire of Sir S. Canning. The Padre Ryllo, a Jesuit affair, rages fiercely at Malta.

**THE GARRISON OF GHUZNEE.**—The following melancholy passage is extracted from a private letter, addressed to one of his friends, in England by an officer of the 3rd Native Infantry:—

"AHMEDABAD, April 22, 1842.—Intelligence has just arrived that these poor fellows have been destroyed to a man. There were about 25 officers and 700 men, sick included. The sepoys could not hold their muskets, and the Ghazis referred to in the P. S., perceiving this, closed upon and destroyed them."

### WATERLOO.

June 18, 1842.

Yes! more than twenty years have sped  
In change o'er old and new,  
Since the battle's stern array was formed,  
Since the banners proudly flew,  
Since the hostile hosts in their fury met  
On the field of Waterloo.

How strangely then were the hearts of men  
At variance with the scene!  
The bayonet gleamed and the rifle flashed  
From the garden bowers of green,  
And rows of the deadly cannon stood  
With the waving corn between.

The morning broke, but did not bring  
The light of a summer's sun,  
For it rose o'er the earth in cloud and gloom,  
And the day, that in storm had begun,  
When it sank in night in the western sky,  
Left the conflict lost and won.

And the trampled soil lay thickly strewn  
With the wreck of the battle's pride;  
The plumes defaced and the banners torn,  
Were scattered far and wide,  
With the broken weapons of either host  
In the struggle sorely tried.

But sadder still were the human forms  
Which mingled among them lay,  
And the sounds of anguish, the feeble groan,  
Or the shriek of wild dismay,  
And all things from which the feeling heart  
Must turn with a sigh away.

But to day the summer's sun will rise  
On a scene as calm and fair,  
As if man's passion, and pain, and strife,  
Had never been witnessed there;  
No harsher sound than the linnet's note  
Will rise on the morning air.

With no less leaf fair will the flowrets bloom,  
Nor the grass less softly wave,  
Because they spring from the earth that hides  
Full many a warrior's grave;  
The growing corn, like a canopy,  
Will shadow the sleeping brave.

For many a time has the ploughshare pass'd  
Where the hostile swords have been;  
Thou would'st not think that the grassy turf  
Had ever a hue but green;  
Those few swelling hillocks are all that tell  
Of another and sadder scene.

And the lot of the rival chiefs may teach  
How varied man's fate may be:  
One captive died in a lonely isle,  
In the distant Southern Sea,  
His dwelling, his dungeon—and last, his tomb,  
But the Victor—where is he?

He lives—and sits at a princely board,  
With his comrades gather'd round;  
Tho' fewer they meet on each coming day,  
By the closer tie they're bound;  
Each cup they fill is of bygone days,  
With thrilling memories crown'd;  
But while one is drunk, there is silence kept,  
That says more than a clarion's sound.

So should it be:—let a homage deep  
Their memory oft renew.  
Time should not be suffer'd unmark'd to sweep  
O'er the manes of the brave and true,  
O'er those who are sleeping the soldier's sleep  
On the field of Waterloo!

### IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

#### HOUSE OF LORDS.—MONDAY.

The chief subject of discussion was the motion of LORD CAMPBELL relative to the case of the Scotch witness, whose evidence in a recent trial at Stirling had been repudiated on the ground of his religious opinions. After narrating the facts of the case, he contended that the course which had been pursued was contrary to the received and admitted law of England, as established by rule and precedent, and that if the law of Scotland did not assimilate in this matter with the law of England, it ought to be altered.

The LORD CHANCELLOR had communicated with the Scotch judges, who vindicated the course which had been pursued on the occasion referred to, by affirming its conformity with the law of Scotland. He (the LORD CHANCELLOR) gave no opinion as to the wisdom or policy of the law; it was enough that, in the administration of justice, it had not been violated. Several of the law lords took part in the discussion, LORDS DENMAN, BROUGHAM, &c., which was closed by LORD CAMPBELL expressing a hope that it would not be forgotten, that it was the opinion of all their lordships who had taken part in the debate, that the proceedings which had taken place at Stirling would have been stopped by the law of England; and that there was every reason to believe that the law of the two countries was the same.

#### HOUSE OF COMMONS.—MONDAY.

In the House of Commons, amongst the various questions asked before public business commenced, was one from Mr. HOLT respecting the proposed duty on the exportation of coal. Sir R. PEEL intimated that the Government have altered their original determination, and intend to lay a duty of 2s. on round, and 1s. on screened, coal.

In answer to Mr. Childers, the CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER took the opportunity of dispelling the public delusion, as to the extreme depreciation of the gold coinage. It seems that the utmost depreciation does not exceed from one and a quarter to one and a half per cent., so that a deduction of threepence from the value of any light sovereign is the utmost that could be exacted.

Mr. O'CONNELL asked if there would be any objection to laying the coroner's inquisition on the table of the house, relating to the dreadful transactions at Ennis, in Ireland.

Sir R. PEEL said that the Irish government had promptly sent down a barrister to investigate the whole matter, and, as the parties implicated by the coroner's inquest must take their trial, he hoped that nothing would be asked for which might tend to prejudice the proceedings.

The committee on the Tariff was resumed.

Mr. MITCHELL proposed to raise the duty on cables from £6 to 8 per ton, arguing that the government rate of duty would not give sufficient protection to the interests concerned.

Mr. GLADSTONE replied; and, after a short discussion, the amendment was negatived by 163 to 35.

Mr. GEORGE BANKES proposed the continuance of the duty on stones for building purposes, chiefly with the view to the protection of the quarries in the Isle of Portland.

Mr. CHRISTIE, in supporting the Government proposition, read some statements relative to the condition of the Isle of Portland quarries, and expressed his regret that Mr. Ferrand was not present to listen to the fact, that the truck system was in stringent operation, not amongst manufacturers connected with the Anti-Corn-law League, but in a Conservative stronghold in Dorsetshire.

After a few words from LORD ASHLEY, Mr. GLADSTONE contended that a continuance of the present duty—20 per cent.—on so rude an article, was more than even the parties interested themselves asked for.

The amendment was withdrawn.

LORD HOWICK moved that the duty on foreign coffee be 7d., instead of the Government proposition of 8d., a pound.

Mr. GLADSTONE admitted that no serious objections could be brought against the proposition on its own grounds; but there were various considerations which induced the Government to resist it, the chief of which was the present state of our commercial negotiations with other countries growing coffee, and with whom we might hereafter make favourable conditions for the introduction of our manufactures, in return for a reduction of duty on their coffee.

Mr. HUME supported Lord Howick's proposition, and regretted he did not go further.

Sir PEEL admitted that, amongst philosophers, it was doubtless sound philosophy that we should buy as cheap and sell as dear as we could. But as we were not dealing with philosophers, but with nations, whose protected interests were strong, we should not lightly throw away advantages which we possessed for appealing to their sense of common advantage, with a view to the extending of the market for our manufactures. For instance, the unwise proposition of the French Government to raise the duty on our linen yarns, was creating a great sensation in the wine-growing districts of the south of France.

Some discussion followed, shared in by Mr. HAWES, Dr. BOWRING, Mr. F. T. BARING, Mr. VILLIERS, and one or two other members. On a division, the amendment was rejected by 81 to 48.

Three other amendments, severally proposed by Lord SANDON, Mr. T. DUNCOMBE, and Dr. BOWRING, were also negatived by the house, and after some further progress the committee rose, Sir R. PEEL expressing a hope that the tariff would be entirely disposed of in the evening.

#### HOUSE OF LORDS.—TUESDAY.

The Duke of WELLINGTON moved the order of the day for going into committee on the Property-tax Bill.

Viscount DUNCANNOON laid on the table the resolution intended to be moved by the Marquis of Lansdowne, as follows:—"That while the House is unwilling to obstruct the progress of measures calculated to supply the present deficiency of the public income, and make it fully adequate to meet the public charges, it cannot refrain from recording its opinion that a judicious alteration of the duties affecting corn, sugar, and timber, would have greatly diminished the amount of additional taxation required by the exigencies of the state; and would, at the same time, from its effects in increasing the comfort of all classes, and lessening the privations of the great body of the people, together with such additions as might have been obtained from some other sources, have been preferable to a tax on income in the present circumstances of the country."

The Bill then went through committee, was reported without amendments, and ordered to be read a third time on Friday.

On the motion of the LORD CHANCELLOR, the Copyright Bill was reported, and certain amendments were ordered to be printed previously to the third reading.

On the motion of Lord BROUGHAM, and after some not very good-natured sparring between the noble and learned lord and Lord CAMPBELL, the standing order was suspended, in order to expedite the progress of the Witnesses Indemnity Bill (Mr. Roebuck's), and the bill was read a second time, committed, read a third time, and passed.

Their lordships then adjourned.

#### HOUSE OF COMMONS.—TUESDAY.

Sir H. W. BARRON and Mr. WYSE took the oaths and their seats for the city of Waterloo.

Gair's Naturalisation Bill and the Carlow Roads Bill were read a third time and passed.

The following Bills were read a second time, and ordered to be committed:—Bourne's Naturalisation Bill, Lesbazille's Naturalisation Bill, Ashton's Divorce Bill, and Toxteth Park Paving and Sewerage Bill.

Mr. SHAW, after a speech of great ability, moved that a new writ be issued for the borough of Belfast.

Mr. O'CONNELL moved, as an amendment, that a select committee be appointed to inquire whether a corrupt compromise has been entered into for the purpose of avoiding investigation into gross and corrupt personation of voters, and consequent perjury, alleged to have been practised at the late election for Belfast.

A debate ensued, in the course of which Sir R. PEEL supported the amendment.

Mr. O'CONNELL expressed his willingness to leave the selection of the committee entirely to the right hon. baronet.

Sir R. PEEL was understood to decline.

On this division, the numbers were—

For the motion .. .. .	73
For the amendment .. .. .	170
Majority against issuing the writ .. .. .	—97

The house then went into committee on the Customs Act, when the first resolution relating to the duties on exports, and which merely states that there shall be charged upon goods, wares, and merchandise exported from the United Kingdom to foreign possessions, the duties to be afterwards agreed upon, was adopted, as was also a resolution that on coals, culm, or cinders exported in foreign ships, there shall be levied a duty of 4s. a ton.

On the motion that on coals, culm, or cinders, exported in British ships, there shall be levied a duty of 2s. a ton.

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER, at the request of Lord Howick, stated to the house the reasons which had induced ministers to make this change in their original proposition upon the coal duties.

Mr. BELL expressed his satisfaction with the compromise to which the Government had yielded.

Viscount HOWICK condemned that compromise, and concluded a long speech by expressing his decided opposition to the duty.

A debate ensued, at the conclusion of which the committee divided—

For the motion .. .. .	200
Against it .. .. .	67
Majority .. .. .	—133

The remaining items in the Tariff having been voted, the house resumed and the report of the committee was ordered, amidst cheers, to be received, for the purpose of making trifling alterations in some immaterial items of the Tariff.

In reply to a question from an hon. member, Sir R. PEEL said, that, as a universal rule, the new duties would come into operation from the passing of the Act.

The Sugar Duties Bill was read a third time and passed, as was also the Double Costs Bill.

The Perth Prison Bill was read a third time, and ordered to be committed.

On the motion of Sir J. GRAHAM, the Tithe Commutation Bill was read a third time.

The Law of Merchants Act Amendment Bill was also read a third time and passed.

The Assessed Taxes Bill was read a second time, and ordered to be committed.

The house then adjourned.

#### HOUSE OF LORDS.—WEDNESDAY.

The House of Lords did not sit.

#### HOUSE OF COMMONS.—WEDNESDAY.

The Lords' amendments to the Great North of England Railway Bill, and the Boston Harbour Bill, were agreed to, and the Bills passed.

The Stourbridge Roads Bill was read a third time and passed.

The SPEAKER acquainted the house that subpoenas had been served upon Mr. Bellamy, and other messengers of that house, to attend and give evidence in an action in which a person named Howard was the plaintiff, and the Sergeant-at-Arms of that house the defendant, and asked that the witnesses have leave to attend.—Agreed to.

In reply to questions from Mr. DISRAELI respecting the state of the negotiation with America on the boundary question, Sir R. PEEL said: The transaction rests altogether between the state of Maine and the Government of the United States. Negotiations of the utmost importance are pending, but I feel that it would be wholly inconsistent with my duty to make any statement respecting them to the house.

After some conversation,

Mr. W. O. STANLEY said it was his intention, to-morrow, to move for a select committee to inquire into the bribery and treating at the last election for Southampton.

Mr. DABRY trusted that the question of expenses would be settled. If the public were to be chargeable there would be no end to such petitions.

On the motion of Captain ROES, the Public-houses Bill was read a third time and passed.

On the motion of Lord ASHLEY, the Mines and Collieries Bill was read a second time, and ordered to be committed this day week.

On the motion of Mr. REDINGTON, the Sudbury Disfranchisement Bill went through committee.

On the motion of Lord STANLEY, the Newfoundland Bill was read a second time *pro forma*, on the understanding that the discussion should take place on the Bill going into committee, which was appointed for this day fortnight.

The Justice Jurisdiction Bill was read a second time, and ordered to be committed on Friday.



Mr. M. GIBSON moved that the Electors Removal Bill be now read a second time.

Sir J. GRAHAM and other members opposed the motion in a discussion, in the course of which it was suggested that the intended alteration might be more properly introduced as an amendment on the Registration Bill which the Right Hon. Secretary for the Home Department intended to propose.

The house divided—  
For the second reading .. .. . 102  
Against it .. .. . 120  
Majority .. .. . 18

The amendment, "That the bill be read a second time that day three months," having been put, and discussed at some length,

Mr. F. MAULE moved, that instead of being postponed for three months, the second reading of this bill should be postponed only for one week.

The house divided—  
For Mr. F. Maule's amendment .. .. . 79  
Against it .. .. . 101  
Majority for the original motion .. .. . 22

The report of the committee on the Salmon Fisheries (Scotland) (No. 2) Bill, several amendments having been made in it, was agreed to.

The Dean Forest Poor Bill went through committee.

The Dean Forest Ecclesiastical Districts Bill also went through committee.

The St. Briavel's Small Debts Bill went through committee.

Mr. GREENE brought up the report of the committee on the Customs Acts, which was reconsidered in committee, and several amendments were agreed to without any discussion.

The house then resumed, and the report was ordered to be received on Thursday.

The house then adjourned.

## SCIENCE.

**ELECTRO GILDING.**—The science of electricity is progressing with gigantic strides; indeed, so much is this the case, that we are unacquainted with any science which has advanced so rapidly in the same comparatively short space of time. But three years since, and galvanic electricity was considered a mere philosophical plaything—a toy, and nothing more. And now, how vast the difference! It is on the waters, and the boatman may rest on his oars; it is below the waves, and the sea yields up her long-buried treasures; it is the miner's right hand, for by its agency the hardest rocks are shivered, and torn from their solid foundations with celerity and safety. Time and space are as nothing; for by this subtle agent thoughts and words may be communicated for hundreds of miles with the celerity of lightning, and the utmost precision. It is in the laboratory of the chemist; and the most obstinate bodies yield before it, while the most beautiful works of art are copied with a delicacy and correctness absolutely marvellous. We have been led into these remarks from having lately seen some most delightful specimens of gilding and plating effected by galvanic electricity. Articles of plate are manufactured in copper, and submitted to galvanic action in a solution of gold or silver. The metal is at once precipitated from its solution, and deposited on the copper; a coating of silver or gold is thus given, which being polished, has all the appearance given by the ordinary method. Some further experiments have been recently made in Germany on this matter, and we are given to understand that much improvement is likely to result therefrom. It is our intention, in an early number, possibly in our next, to speak more fully on the subject of the electrotype and its derivative arts, when we trust to lay before our readers the experiments to which we have above alluded.

**NEW PATENT COMPOSING MACHINE.**—We have, during the past week, been favoured with an inspection of one of those triumphs of mechanical genius which assist in working such complete revolutions in the arts. It is called a patent composing machine; it is the invention of Messrs. Young and Delcambre, and has been constructed by their engineer, Mr. J. Wilson. The machine itself has a great resemblance to a cottage piano, with the external framework removed. It has 72 channels, containing a complete font of type, under which are placed levers in connexion with keys similar to those of the piano, each key having engraved on it its character, which corresponds with the channels above, in which the different letters are placed. As the letters are moved out of the channels by the action of the player they slide through various curves on an inclined plane at the back of the machine and fall to one point, where they are received into a spout and beaten forward to a composing stick, or, as it is called by the machinist, a justifying-box, by a very ingenious mechanical movement. This justifying-box is at the end of a receiving-spout, and the type is drawn into it in lines of the width of the page to be set up; and when the usual number of lines have been justified the box is emptied into a galley in the way that the compositor empties his composing-stick. While this "setting up" of the type as the printers term it, but which here is in reality "letting down," is going on, the channels are being fed by two boys. The rapidity with which this machine gets through its work may be judged of from the fact that type equal to half a column of this journal was justified in a few minutes less than an hour—that is, as fast as the reporter usually transcribes his notes. At this machine there are eight persons employed, three intelligent young women and five boys. The first are alternately engaged two hours each in composing, justifying, and correcting. The same system obtains with the boys, one of whom turns the wheel before spoken of, two, as has been stated, fill the channels, and two distribute the type. A clever compositor will set up 2000 letters in an hour, but the average is about 1500 or 1600 letters. The young women whom we saw compose at the machine, have, as they stated to us, been learning for about three months, and the average rate at which they justify, for we observed that the composer was too quick for the justifier, is about 6000 letters per hour. With nine or twelve months' practice they will very likely be able to compose at the rate of 8000 or 9000 per hour. The cost of composing by this machine was stated to us to be 2d. per thousand, and from the rate at which the machine composed, and the wages which we ascertained were paid to those employed, we entertain no doubt that such is the fact. The movements of the machine are extremely simple and beautiful, and the whole of it being composed of steel and brass, it will work for years without getting out of order.

From this brief and necessarily imperfect description of this machine, it will be seen that it promises in no short period to effect a revolution in the art of printing. But a few months since, he who would have maintained that such complicated movements as the setting up of type could have been performed by machinery, would have been laughed at as a fool, and his assertions derided as the wild day dreams of an enthusiast. And so it has ever been; Fulton was deemed a madman, and even the discoveries of Franklin were laughed to scorn. To ask the machinist to set up a book was very recently considered an excellent joke, but those who disbelieve need but call at 110, Chancery-lane, where, as with us, their doubts will speedily be set at rest.

## FINE ARTS.

**EXHIBITION OF THE WORKS OF THE LATE SIR DAVID WILKIE.**—A visit to the rooms of the British Institution, in which the pictures and sketches of the late Sir David Wilkie are at present exhibiting, is calculated to awaken those mingled feelings of regret and pleasure, in which it is occasionally a melancholy gratification to indulge. We think of the genius that has departed from among us, and sigh that in its most ample

possession it gives no exemption from the common lot of mortality; we gaze on the creation of its power, and rejoice that so much is left us calculated to elevate, to refine, and to instruct, for the canvass is capable of becoming as great a moral teacher as the page. Genius, by changing the medium through which it converses with us, changes not in its power over us; and of the works of no artist can it be said with more truth than of those of Wilkie, that "at the pictures of other men we look, but his we read." This observation was applied to Hogarth, by one of the finest critics who ever brought literature to bear on the elucidation of art; but with every admiration for the artist to whom the happy definition is applied, we think it may be said, with even more justice, of the painter of whose works we are about to give a brief, a cursory, and, we fear, an imperfect notice. The advantage of bringing together, as far as practicable, the works of a great artist, and thus showing at one view the whole progress of his genius, as it travelled through its cycle from its first awakening, through its development, its improvement, till it arrived at its full maturity, has sometimes been questioned, but, on the whole, we approve of it. It is more painful, perhaps, but not less instructive, to trace its decline from the fullness of vigour to a feeble, or at least, a different manner; but as this is a point on which much difference does and will exist, we will touch but lightly on it and pass on. The seeming errors of genius do not necessarily spring from weakness; may they not sometimes have their source in strength diverted from its ordinary direction, and, therefore, liable to misapprehension? The world frequently resents a departure from that which it has been accustomed to admire, and is slow to recognise the merit of change. Much that has been said and written on the later style adopted by Wilkie, may, we think, be accounted for on this principle. But though a collection of the whole works of a deceased artist may compel us to observe his defects and his mannerisms, as well as the productions of his most vigorous period, the opportunity of examining the whole man, the entire artist, as developed in the works by which he gained his fame during life, and to which he must trust for the "all hail hereafter," is useful and instructive, to the artist especially, who will find in such a collection a perfect field for study and improvement. Wilkie, as a painter, occupied a position at once peculiar and commanding—peculiar for the style he adopted, and made so entirely his own; and commanding, because, though eminently great in this one style, he was not confined to it—he was the lord of his pencil, and not its slave. With all the homely truth, minuteness of detail, and elaborate finish of the best Dutch school, he could rise from it to the dignity of the historic painter, carrying with him to this higher sphere all the qualities that make his delineations of "that which before us lies in daily life" so attractive to the thousands who in them found art speaking a familiar language. In portrait he was not so successful, especially when he adopted the life size, and it must be regretted by his warmest admirers that he was ever reduced into this lowest department of the art. But when he gave his portraits in the miniature style of his celebrated pieces, he was more than successful, he was unrivalled, as in the exquisite full-length miniature of the Duke of York. The highly-imaginative he never attempted; we believe there is not a single painting from his pencil embodying the scenes or characters of poetry. He has never given us a *Una*, a *Lucifer*, or a *Juliet*; he was not inspired by the genius of Spenser, or Milton, or Shakspeare, from whose pages so many artists have drawn their subjects. Such beings were apparently too ethereal for his pencil, which always required something real, something tangible, something that could, as it were, be grasped with a hardy vigour, and made to live in lineaments such as men gaze on, and say they have lived and acted, and mingled in the daily life of the world. He must not be compared with such artists as Fuseli or Martin; there are no materials for the comparison; his genius differed from theirs, not so much in degree, as in kind. The characters of History he could recall; but the beings of Poetry must be, as it were, recreated, and this he has not appeared to have attempted; seeing where his real strength lay was he not wise in so doing?

The reader can test the justice of our estimate of his genius by an examination of this collection of his works, which contains nearly all his most celebrated paintings, commencing with one of the earliest of his remarkable pieces the 'Recruiting Party'; between this and his last completed picture 'Benvenuto Cellini presenting a censor to the Pope,' what a series of productions is presented to us! The student may derive this blessing from a careful examination of them—that his great success never caused him to wed himself inseparably to one manner of treatment. His paintings show a continual progression of effort and study. The difference between his colouring and execution in the 'Distraint for Rent,' and his 'Blind Fiddler' (in the National Gallery,) is sufficiently perceptible. His Spanish tour had a marked effect on his style, and the evidences of his study of Murillo are evident. His visit to the East, from which he was destined never to return, did not change his style, so much as his subjects; and as the fruits of his voyage consist principally of incomplete sketches, to which he might have hereafter given that elaborate finish for which he never seems to have spared any labour, and to which the startling reality of his figures must be attributed, we may pass them over with the less regret. It is not from these that posterity will judge him. The turbans and caftans, and the "barbaric gold and pearl," among which his pencil roamed till death closed his laborious career, will not win the eye or heart from the 'Reading of the Will,' or the 'Rent Day.'

To go into a criticism of each picture in this collection would require a volume, and we are confined both as to time and space. Where each single figure is a study—where not a stroke can be found that is not pregnant with meaning and effect—where the most homely truth is found united with a strong appreciation of humour, who can hope to do justice to the 'Blind Fiddler,' or the world of life that is thrown into the 'Village Festival,' in which the figure of the peasant struggling between the earnest entreaties of his wife, and the boisterous importunities of his boon companion, has been declared superior, as expressing a mingled emotion, to Reynolds's Garrick between tragedy and comedy, claimed by both, and belonging entirely to neither. Turning to two others, we find how the strict fidelity of truth is as often a satire on human nature as a compliment to it. Is there not a quiet pathos in the 'Distraint for Rent,' and a regard for mammon in the 'Rent Day,' the more effective in both, because in neither is there any exaggeration? It speaks much for the suggestive powers of Wilkie's pencil, that the first named of these pictures has furnished the subject of a drama. We need only mention the names of the other subjects here assembled, not long, we apprehend, to remain together, to call up a host of ideas and associations of a similar kind. The 'Reading of the Will,' the 'Chelsea Pensioners reading the Gazette of the Battle of Waterloo,' the 'Penny Wedding,' and the 'Parish Beadle,' are all works of the highest excellence. We regret that we cannot linger on them, for each would furnish us with a fertile theme. Of the specimens of his historical style, we have here his 'Alfred in the Neather's Cottage,' his 'John Knox Preaching,' 'Napoleon and Pope Pius,' 'Victoria's First Council,'

and lastly, his 'Maid of Saragossa,' which embodies one of those stirring incidents that form the romance of war, and in depicting which, though

"Painting, mute and motionless,  
Steals but a glance of time;"

yet in that glance is concentrated the life and energy of years. No painter has ever drawn more tributes to his genius from the sister art of poetry than Wilkie; and among the many who have found in his productions both their theme and inspiration, the lines of one living writer so vividly describe both the incident and the painting itself, that the reader will pardon our introducing them. The moment the artist has chosen is when the French troops are retreating, "foiled by a woman's hand, before a shattered wall;" and thus the poet describes it—

Look foremost in the picture, where she raiseth  
Her flaming brand to wake the cannon's roar  
And half in pain, and half in passion, gazeth  
On that dear form whose life and love are o'er.  
Enough of beauty for Titania's bower,  
Enough of courage freedom's fight to try;  
Not fearing death e'en in the battle hour,  
And yet with too much youth and bloom to die!  
She weeps not where all might forgive her weeping,  
But shuts up sorrow in her soul of pride,  
Vows to fulfil his part who there lies sleeping,  
And work out all his vengeance where he died.

Maid of the lofty spirit, now forth beaming  
Its heroism in thy beautiful eyes,  
And meteor-like among Spain's patriots gleaming,  
To fill them with a glad and quick surprise—  
Shalt thou be left alone in thy achieving,  
The single chief, or will the flying host  
Back rally from the battle they were leaving,  
And aid thee to maintain thy honour'd post?  
Yes! Saragossa's heroine's high demeanour,  
Kindles with emulous flame her meanest son,  
And the fort rings with cheers for Agostina,  
From friends group'd with her round her lover's gun,

And no ignoble friends—with gallant bearing  
See high-soul'd Palafox the cannon place;  
Over its death-charged mouth intently peering,  
His earnest spirit speaking in his face.  
And lo! while two strong volunteers are turning  
To plant secure its pond'rous frame of wood,  
A stern war priest, with martial ardour burning,  
Points with his crucifix its path of blood.  
Another pausing, writes (with wings spread under  
His pigeon messenger, but waits to start)  
"Our city's foes fall back before its thunder,  
Lanced by a maiden with a lion's heart!"

In sooth, it is a group of very glory,  
A glowing theme to haunt the poet's soul,  
A radiant episode in Spanish story,  
To pour a stream of lustre down the whole;  
But all that fancy gleaneth for her dwelling,  
In Muses' numbers after to impart,  
And all the gorgeous scenes of History telling,  
Give here the palm of fame to Wilkie's art.  
There—beautiful, intense, unscarred, commanding,  
Full in the midst of dangers that she braved—  
See ancient Saragossa's Maiden standing,  
As there she stood when Arragon was saved.

'John Knox Preaching,' is another of the pictures in which Wilkie has successfully attained the dignity of history; and, taken altogether, it is one of his most successful performances. This picture has awakened the spirit of poetry to do homage to its power, and we will avail ourselves of its descriptive force, to which we can add nothing:—

It is a grand interior, and looks proud  
With all the solemn signs of its old creed;  
The fair-wrought image whereto kneelers bowed  
In superstitious reverence for the dead;  
The still recess where lonely sin avowed  
The dark remorse that made its spirit bleed—  
Opening the human heart as 'twere a book,  
In the hushed silence of that gloomy nook.

See e'en the pulpit with adornment fraught,  
Symbolic of a worship not yet dead—  
Angels and cherubs in the foliage wrought  
Of its fair canopy; and overhead  
Beaton's escutcheon—that o'er heart and thought  
Doth cast a deepened shadow dark and dread;  
While memory pauseth with a fear-held breath  
O'er the red vision of his tragic death.

But that old pulpit hath a living guest,  
Whose voice is thunder to the startled soul:  
All absent thoughts are in the heart repress'd,  
And every bosom bowed to his control.  
Upon his dauntless brow what quick eyes rest,  
While his their fervid inspiration roll,  
Flashing and deep, as though light's fountain took  
Its source of glory from their meteor look.

Fear cannot come upon him; he doth heed  
Not the arch-priate frowning fiercely there,  
And listening, with his heart, e'en though it bleed,  
And beat 'twixt admiration and despair.  
Priest Hamilton, the champion of his creed,  
Roused like a lion hunted from his lair,  
Dwells on his words, the slayer by his side,  
Enraged though awed, and silent though defied.

Before this unrivalled collection is dispersed, we should advise every amateur and artist to pay it a visit, for it comprises a whole school of painting, in which we converse with nature delineated with the most minute fidelity, where we are brought into contact with the world of fact, so highly wrought and finished, that its perfection takes more than the force and vividness of imagination.

There is a collection of works by the old masters in the same exhibition; but all we can say of them at present is, that they have not escaped us.

**NEWCASTLE ELECTION.**—The election of a member to represent this borough in Parliament, concluded on Tuesday evening last, when Mr. Harris, the liberal candidate, was returned by a majority of 20: the numbers being—for Mr. Harris, 499; Mr. Colquhoun, 479. At the last election Mr. Harris was in a majority of upwards of 100.

From some proceedings which took place in the Court of Appeals, Doctors' Commons, on Wednesday last, it appears, that the taxed bills of costs in the celebrated will case of James Wood, of Gloucester, amount to nearly £18,000



## IRELAND.

In Ireland there have been some riots for food, which, owing to the miserable condition of portions of the starving population, and to the desperation which that condition has engendered, have begun to assume a frightful and alarming aspect. In one locality, Ennis, the most disastrous consequences have ensued from one of these outbreaks; and to tumult and dissatisfaction has been added the excitement consequent upon the death of two of the people in an affray with the police. Mr. C. O'Connell has taken up the cause of the populace with great spirit and activity, and the civil law has begun to vindicate its strength above either the military or magisterial, when the latter is abused by the powers entrusted with its functions. Numbers of the police have been marched off to gaol under the coroner's warrant upon a criminal charge; and an agitation has been got up upon the subject, which is pervading all Ireland, and exciting no small interest and attention in this country.

A summary view of the whole affair, accompanied, so far as it has gone, by sound common-sense comment, is thus digested by the *Times* :—

"The inquest on the body of Catherine Sheehan, who died from wounds received from the fire of the police during the recent riot at Ennis, instead of throwing light on that lamentable occurrence, has left it involved in greater mystery than before. All parties seem to be labouring under such excitement, that it is exceedingly difficult to discern the truth under their conflicting statements. The only facts which appear certain are these:—that early on Monday week Messrs. Bannatyne, corn-merchants, of Ennis, had reason to apprehend an attack upon their premises by the populace of the town, for the purpose of pillaging their stock of provisions; an outbreak of the same alarming character having actually taken place on the previous Saturday. They requested from the authorities a guard of police, and a force of 42 policemen, men and officers, were charged with the service of protecting them. In the evening, and towards dusk, the anticipated attack took place. A very numerous mob of men, women, and children assembled; stones were thrown, policemen and magistrates struck, and worse violence seemed about to follow. The confusion increased as night closed in; magistrates and inspectors of police lost their self-possession; some magistrates absented themselves, or would not act with their colleagues; excited discussion arose, in which the necessity of firing was talked about, and the word 'fire' was audibly used. At last, whether with or without orders, or with or without the impression that orders had been given, but certainly before the Riot Act had been read, the police actually fired, with fatal effect. Upwards of 15 persons, including women and children, were wounded, two of whom have since died; 38 policemen have, in consequence, been committed by the coroner to take their trials for murder.

"That this is an occurrence which cannot be too much deplored, or too strictly investigated, is evident. Whatever may have been the provocation which the police received, and wherever the responsibility for what was done may lie, it is clear that the firing was illegal. We repeat, therefore, that there is a case for the most rigid investigation; and whatever punishment is justly due should be administered in the right quarter, without fear or favour. If the police fired, as the coroner's jury has found that they did, 'not only without orders from any magistrate or other officers, but in opposition to the positive orders of their officers,' and without having received 'sufficient provocation from the people who were tumultuously assembled, to warrant them in at all firing upon the people,'—if this were so, we know not what should save them from the extreme penalty of the law. Policemen, however, are entitled to justice, as well as magistrates and mobs; nor are they to be punished as murderers, if bloodshed (however lamentable) happens through their misapprehension of orders given to them under circumstances of excitement or confusion; or if (while their superiors are hesitating or disputing as to what ought to be done) they find their own lives in positive danger, and use the weapons in their hands for the natural purposes of self-defence. There is at all times a very violent popular prejudice against policemen, merely on account of the nature of the service in which they are engaged; and to sacrifice them to that prejudice would be quite as cruel as to fire without cause upon a mob. We perceive, also, so many marks of a violent and vindictive disposition on the part of those who conducted the inquiry at Ennis, and so glaring a discrepancy between the evidence (whatever may be its value) and the most important part of the verdict, that we feel called upon to enter our protest against the admission of any similar spirit into the investigation to be instituted by Government.

"The improbability of thirty-eight policemen firing upon a mob from mere wantonness or *malice prepense* is sufficiently great; that they should have done so with the knowledge that they were acting contrary to orders is altogether incredible, unless they were reduced to desperation by the violence of the mob. When the character of the mob, the deliberation with which they assembled, and the purpose of their assemblage are considered—when the imperfect light and the small numbers of the police force are remembered, it cannot be surprising either that the police should have been seized with panic, or that the mob should have proceeded to the most alarming extremities of violence. It is true that several witnesses on the inquest stated their opinion that the crowd might have been dispersed without firing; but it was also clear that no effectual attempt was made to disperse them. No witnesses were called on the part of the police to show the extent of provocation which they received; and our original account stated that one policeman had his eye knocked out, and that two others were knocked down. With respect to the orders given, one witness swore positively that he 'heard Captain De Ruvynes (a magistrate) say Fire, and Mr. Brown (the county inspector of police), not to fire. I heard Mr. Brown a second time say 'Do not fire, boys.' The word was given by Capt. De Ruvynes before Mr. Brown desired them not to fire. About two minutes after the word was given the firing commenced."

"A second witness swore that he 'heard Capt. De Ruvynes say 'Ready, present, fire!' Mr. Brown repeated the same words after the captain, and the men fired."

"A third witness swore that 'Mr. Brown called out to Captain De Ruvynes, and inquired what he was to do? This was five minutes after the captain complained of being struck in the mouth. He (the captain) said he could do nothing, as Mr. Smyth was not there. Mr. Brown replied, I now give you the authority, and you may do as you please. Capt. De Ruvynes then said that the men must fire; then Mr. Brown desired the men to fire; the word was scarcely out of his mouth when the men fired. Before the word was given, I heard Mr. Fitzsimon say, 'In the honour of God, do not fire, but charge upon the mob, and close them up, and they will make away.' Between these words and the firing three minutes did not elapse. It was after Mr. Fitzsimon spoke that Captain De Ruvynes said the men must fire, and Mr. Brown gave the word instantly."

"Mr. L. Smith, himself a magistrate (who takes the popular side, and who absented himself at the moment when his services were most required), also stated that he 'heard Mr. Brown addressing the people in an indiscreet manner, which he did not approve of; and telling them to stand back, or he should be obliged to fire upon them; though he (Mr. Smith) did not, in fact, hear any orders given."

"Now, this evidence may be true, or it may be false; but, true or false, it is the only evidence (except the declarations of Captain De Ruvynes and Mr. Brown themselves) which the jury had before them, when they found, upon their oaths, that the thirty-eight unfortunate policemen now charged with murder 'fired, not alone without orders from any magistrate or any officers, but in opposition to the positive orders of their officers.' Can perjury go further than this?

"We have also to observe upon the spirit in which the inquiry was conducted. On Tuesday last, Mr. Cullinan, the local Crown prosecutor, addressed the assembled populace of Ennis in the marketplace in the following strain :— Fellow-townsmen, it is not often that

I address you, but I believe you will admit, that whenever you put your confidence in me you are not betrayed. I never gave you advice calculated to lead to bad consequences. I am local Crown prosecutor for this county, and it is my duty to punish you if you offend, as well as those that offend you, and I promise that as far as I can go, you shall have protection. There has been blood shed, I don't know by whom, but I hear it has been shed wantonly, therefore get all the information you can for the inquest. Appeal to the laws of your country alone; for last night's work will fully prove that you have no redress to get by facing an armed party of police. There is one fact which I wish to mention, and by which it appears the crowd were offering no resistance when fired at. Most of those injured were wounded in the back."

"At the inquest, Mr. C. O'Connell, a worthy scion of the agitator's stock, who had previously, in a speech to the populace, described the mob assembled to take Messrs. Bannatyne's granaries by storm as 'innocent and unoffending people,' 'her Majesty's faithful, loyal, peaceable, and unoffending subjects,'—this Mr. C. O'Connell was suffered to address 'Mr. Coroner and gentlemen of the jury,' in the following terms :—'Gracious God! if I be rightly instructed, a more barbarous murder was never perpetrated on an unoffending people. I will not move your passions; you saw the bloody wounds that called aloud for vengeance, and demand to investigate the case coolly and deliberately, and find a verdict according to the evidence produced."

"The proceedings were frequently interrupted by loud intimations of the wishes and opinions of the bystanders, and, upon the whole, the inquest presents a pretty specimen of Irish 'coolness and deliberation."

"We trust that in a few days an investigation of a very different kind, and the result of which may throw some real light upon the matter, will take place under the directions of the Government. It is absolutely necessary that the people should be protected; but property must be protected too; and if blood has been shed through the misconduct of any parties, care must be taken that those who are to blame, and not the mere instruments of legal discipline, are the parties who suffer for it."

Government, it will be seen by our parliamentary report, has sent over a barrister, and ordered an official investigation.

## THE COLONIES.

THE WEST INDIES.—In the Jamaica papers received on Monday, by the *Dee Royal Mail steamer*, the protection which Sir Robert Peel extended his financial review to our sugar-producing colonies is alluded to as an incentive for the population, both planters and labourers, to use their endeavours to raise the character of the island, which it is stated had drooped under the injustice which it was supposed would, by the admission of slave-grown produce, have been dealt out against all our West India possessions by the Whig Administration. The West India interest are, naturally enough, strong supporters of the policy of the new Administration in this respect, and it is not therefore to be wondered at that a great portion of the leading columns of the various papers are devoted to panegyrics on the plan laid down by the Government to regulate the sugar duties. One of the topics arising out of this discussion is the wasteful expenditure of the funds raised by loan to encourage the project of general emigration; and, in the midst of this, the improvements of the age at home appear to be regarded with a watchful eye. Had these funds, which, according to all accounts, have been most extravagantly used, been directed to the forming of good roads, the opening of a canal, or the construction of a railroad, the impoverished Jamaica proprietors, it is stated, might have found some relief from their heavy encumbrances. A railroad or canal, successfully opened, with improved machinery for the manufacture of sugar and rum, would, it is contended, do wonders towards restoring the condition and credit of the island. It appears that the Assembly are not disinclined to appropriate votes for the encouragement of local improvements, but the great fault appears to lie in the want of practical skill to carry them out, in the absence of which theoretical attempts are made, ending in the total expenditure of the money without any real benefit to the community. To obviate this continued disbursement of the public funds, to the prejudice of sound and wholesome projects when they are brought forward, is the sole desire of the Jamaica editors, who predict from the mighty and energetic strides which the present Ministry is making to revive confidence at home and abroad, a new era in colonial prosperity, which they say is sure to bring with it, in the course of time, if not immediately, those much desired facilities for the profitable and less expensive production of the West India estates. A preliminary report as to the practicability of draining the great lagoons between Kingston and Spanish Town was before the public, the suggestions in which go to show that it can, with some expense, be accomplished, and that the channel of general drainage is adapted for the line of a navigable canal upon which lighters and droggers may ply with advantage and profit. Addresses continued to pour in upon Sir C. Metcalfe, the retiring governor, regretting his speedy departure from the Government, as, in the opinion of the majority, it is under his hands that Jamaica has been saved from much of the discord and the distress she would, considering the tendency of events, have otherwise experienced. The other West India papers are quite destitute of news, and, beyond the mere mention of minor local events, are quite taken up with the particulars of the new tariff, which are discussed with much earnestness, as proving the capabilities of the leader of the Ministry for the post he now occupies. The interests in the several islands appear to be perfectly aware that some reduction of the duties on foreign sugars would be proposed, as has really been the case, by the opposition party, but feeling the strength of the Government they seemed to have no apprehension for the result.

## UNITED STATES.

ARRIVAL OF THE ACADIA IN TEN DAYS.

LIVERPOOL, Tuesday Morning, Three o'Clock.

The British and North American steamer, *Acadia*, Capt. Ryrie, arrived at this port at midnight, last night, having left Boston on the 1st, and Halifax on the 3rd inst. She had 37 passengers. We have received by her papers 16 days later than before.

Nine o'Clock.

We send a few particulars of the voyage of the *Acadia* steamer, which we had not time to collect when we sent off our parcel by the express train at three o'clock this morning.

The British Queen, which sailed from Southampton the 8th May, reached New York on the night of the 26th, eighteen days and a half voyage.

The *Acadia* sailed from Boston at five p.m. on the 1st, and arrived off the Floating Light at a quarter before twelve last night, thus making the passage to this port in about twelve days and eight hours—she having arrived opposite the town at one this morning. She left Halifax on the evening of the 3rd accomplishing the passage thence in ten days seven hours and three-quarters—a rate of steaming fully maintaining the previous speed and certainty of the fine ships of this line. She met the *Colombia* at midnight, on the 1st, off Boston, and the latter would probably reach that port by two o'clock next morning. It was reported at the time of her sailing from Halifax that a large steamer (supposed to be the *Great Western*) was seen passing off that place on the 2nd, on her way to New York. The *Acadia* fell in with several fields of ice and large icebergs on her passage across the banks of Newfoundland.

The general news brought by the *Acadia* appears to be of a better character, although they present nothing of a very striking character. The progress of Lord Ashburton's mission appears enveloped in strict diplomatic secrecy, but it is fully to be calculated upon, from the little that has transpired, as being of a favourable description.

## NORTH EASTERN BOUNDARY—MAINE LEGISLATURE.

(From the *Boston Atlas* of May 28.)

We have received the following letter from our obliging correspondent at Hallowell. The proceedings of the Maine Legislature are deserving of great commendation. We entertain little doubt, now, that the boundary question will be speedily and satisfactorily adjusted. The Board of Commissioners appointed on the part of the State of Maine are intelligent and judicious men—and we have no doubt they will do all they can towards a pacific arrangement of the questions submitted to them.

HALLOWELL, May 25.—ELECTION OF COMMISSIONERS.—I am gratified to announce to you, that the report of the committee, recommending the choice of commissioners to treat with the General Government upon the North Eastern Boundary Question, and investing them with full powers, has passed the House of Representatives, in concurrence with the Senate, with but eleven dissenting votes. This day at twelve o'clock, both branches of the Legislature met in Convention, and selected with great unanimity the following gentlemen to act as Commissioners, viz., Honourable Edward Kavanagh and Colonel John Otis, of the Senate, Judge Preble, of Portland, and Honourable Edward Kent, of Bangor. The selection is a judicious one, and gives great satisfaction. The gentlemen designated are admirably qualified to discharge the trust confided to them—and while, on the other hand, they will guide the rights and honour of Maine, they will present no factious opposition to an honourable arrangement of the important question in controversy. The people of this state are anxious that this vexed question should be settled, and never was a more favourable opportunity than the present to accomplish that object.

On the part of Massachusetts—Abbott Lawrence, John Mills, and Charles Allen, Whigs.

## FROM MEXICO.

(From the *New York American*, May 30.)

Vera Cruz dates to the 12th have reached New Orleans—the papers contain little news of interest. The *Picayune* gives, in an extra, summary of the intelligence from Mexico. On the 21st of April, Mr. Ellis had his audience of leave of Santa Anna, General Thompson presenting his credentials on the same day. General Thompson's arrival was hailed with delight by the resident Americans. Through his exertions, three of the Americans were liberated on the 27th of April, and the next day sixteen Germans and English were set free. About a hundred of the prisoners still remain in the convent of Santiago, where, though in chains, and made to work in the streets, they are otherwise well treated.

Santa Anna appears to be steadily and quietly carrying on his plans and securing his power.

The *Picayune* says that, though he his the best President or Dictator the country could have, he is nevertheless hated and despised by a majority of the citizens. His three most influential enemies are General Paredes, Cortazar, and Pedraza, who, it was thought, with the troops they had at their disposal, would declare against him. The assemblage of the Constitutional Congress in time will probably determine his fate, as the majority of that body are strongly opposed to his view.

Nothing was said of an expedition against Texas or Yucatan. Santa Anna, on the contrary, was concentrating as many troops as possible in the capital.

## RIOT IN NEW ORLEANS.

The resumption of specie payments by the New Orleans banks appears to have been the remote cause of popular disturbances, which at one time assumed a rather alarming appearance.

On the morning of Friday, the 20th, a large concourse of people assembled in the Place d'Armes, whence they proceeded to the mayor's office, where they were told that arrangements would soon be made for the redemption of the notes. Unfortunately some indiscreet or evil-disposed person threw out a suggestion that the depreciation was caused by the brokers, and in a moment the current of popular wrath was turned against those gentry. Of what followed we give the account furnished by the *Bee*.

At ten o'clock, our attention was arrested by a clamour in the streets, which proved to have been made by the incensed mob, on their way to the second municipality to break up the brokers. We could form no accurate estimate of the number of persons engaged in the riot, as a large portion of the crowd was attracted by curiosity. The mob proceeded across Canal-street, and before there could be formed any organised resistance, went into several of the brokers' offices at and near the corner of Canal and Camp-streets, which were completely rifled. The citizens, however, soon ascertained the object of the mob, and with commendable promptness put an end to their depredations. It is impossible to conceive how quickly the infuriated mass was put down.

## MR. PETRICH ASSASSINATED.

(Correspondence, *Commercial Advertiser*.)

Washington, Monday, Three o'Clock, P.M., May 30th, 1842.—This talented sculptor's studio was entered last evening, at about ten o'clock, by two men with blackened faces, who attacked Mr. Petrich with knives, inflicting upon him three dangerous wounds, two of which were near the region of the heart. His calls for assistance were available for his rescue, the assassins retreating, leaving him bathed in his own blood, while relief came in, attracted by his cries.

He lies in a most critical state. Neither from him, nor from any other source, can the most ingenious speculation devise even a remotely possible cause for an act at once so dastardly and nefarious.

## EARTHQUAKE IN ST. DOMINGO.—TEN THOUSAND LIVES LOST.

The American papers received by the *Acadia* inform us that an appalling catastrophe had befallen the island of St. Domingo. That island was visited on the 7th ult. with repeated and severe shocks of earthquake, which had entirely demolished the town of Cape Haytien, and it was calculated had destroyed the lives of 10,000 of its citizens. Other towns on the same side of the island had, it was feared, shared in the desolation.

The town of Cape Haytien has entirely disappeared, and with it two-thirds of its population, which amounted to about 15,000 inhabitants. A fire broke out after the earthquake, which destroyed the powder magazine, and with it the miserable remnant of the inhabitants who had escaped the earthquake. The towns of St. Nicholas and Port Paix are also said to be destroyed.

The following are extracts from the correspondence of the New York papers :—

By the politeness of Captain Morris, of the brig *William Neilson*, from Port-au-Prince, we have received *Le Patriote* of the 11th May, published at that place, which gives an account of a shocking earthquake that occurred in that island on the 7th May, at five o'clock in the evening.

The principal destruction of life, of which we have an account, was at Cape Haytien, which town was entirely destroyed. It contained about 15,000 inhabitants, two-thirds of whom are thought to be dead. The approach of the earthquake was indicated in Port-au-Prince by great heat, and heavy clouds that covered the neighbouring hills, and followed the direction of the south-west to the north-east. The ves-



sels at anchor, some of the sailors report, experienced the shock before they saw the houses agitated, which seemed to indicate that the shock came from the west.

There were two shocks at Port-au-Prince very distinctly felt, the first not so long as the second, which last endured about three minutes. Every person strove to get out of the houses, and the streets were filled with the affrighted population. A little longer, says the *Patriote*, and Port-au-Prince would have been the theatre of a disaster similar to that of 1770, of which disastrous year the remembrance was rushing into all minds.

The *Patriote* also says, that there is hardly a house or wall that has not suffered a little. Some have become almost uninhabitable. The front of the Senate House, where the arms of the Republic are sculptured, is detached and broken. The interior was uninjured.

On the Saturday night succeeding, and on Sunday, there were other shocks. Mass was interrupted, and the persons present ran hither and thither, while many women fainted.

On Monday morning, at 12 o'clock, there was another shock. The weather all the while was changeable, now extreme heat, now rain, now fair, and now signs as if of a storm.

On Tuesday, again, there was another shock, and since then, says the *Patriote*, "it seems to us that we walk upon a quaking earth."

Sr. MARC.—A letter from this town says that the earthquake was felt there with violence. Many houses were seriously damaged, and some destroyed, but no loss of life is mentioned.

At Gonaives the shocks were yet more serious. The greater part of the houses were overthrown. A fire broke out at the same time, and there was not a drop of water in the town. All the houses that were not burnt suffered from the earthquake. It was in the streets that the writer of the letter giving this account was inditing it. The Church, the Prison, the Palais National, the Treasury, and the Arsenal, were all destroyed.

This letter concludes at 8 A.M., by saying—

"It is only half an hour since that we felt a very great commotion. At present we are ignorant of the number of persons killed or wounded. All the prisoners who are not buried in the ruins escaped. God grant that Port-au-Prince may not have experienced such a disaster!"

CAPE HAYTIEN.—The town of Cape Haytien has entirely disappeared, and with it two-thirds of the population. The families that could escape fled to Fossette, where they were without an asylum, clothing, or provisions.

The President of Hayti has given orders to the physicians and officers of the hospitals to leave the city immediately, in order to give succour to the distressed. Other aid of all kinds was about to be despatched by water to the distressed.

In addition to the above disastrous intelligence from the Cape, a courier arrived from the city a few hours previous to the departure of Captain Morris, who stated that a fire broke out after the earthquake, which, on Monday the 9th, destroyed the powder magazine, and with it the miserable remnant of the inhabitants who had escaped the earthquake. The towns of St. Nicholas and Port Paix are also said to be destroyed. Other parts of the island had not been heard from when Captain Morris left; but it is conjectured that all the towns of the north are a mass of ruins.

In addition to the foregoing distressing particulars, we have the following confirmatory letters. The letters from Port-au-Prince came by the William Neilson, at New York:—

"Correspondence of the Atlas.

"Port-au-Prince, May 12, 5 p.m.

"Just before despatching this letter, news has reached us that only one person has been saved, a Mr. Dupuy—all the others being either drowned by the sea or crushed to death. The Cape itself is one mass of ruins."

"Port-au-Prince, May 12.

"It is with the utmost regret that we inform you of news having reached us last evening that the town of Cape Hayti and several other places in the north have been destroyed by a dreadful earthquake, on the 7th inst.

"Gonaives has suffered likewise very much, where fire burned down several houses.

"It is said the inhabitants of Cape Hayti are buried under its ruins or washed into the sea.

"Here, we are glad to say, very little damage was done, although the shocks were very severe; as also in the south."

"Port-au-Prince, May 12.

"The Cape Hayti (town) is destroyed by an earthquake. We have no letters in this place as yet, and we much fear the reason of this is that all the inhabitants, or the greater part of them, are buried in the ruins. Our Mr. Dupuy, who left us last night for the scene of misery, is in despair about the fate of his mother, brothers, sisters, friends, and relations. Gonaives has suffered very severely, and some lives were lost; and to add to their misery, the shock caused some lucifer matches in a druggist's shop to ignite, and burn down a whole square of houses. Mr. J. B. Dupuy's house is one of the number, but we hope he would be able to save a good deal. Port-au-Prince has suffered also, but only as regarded breakage of glass ware, &c., and the walls (of two feet thick bricks) cracked in many

places half an inch wide: at one place a brick pillar fell down also. Even here we could hardly keep on our legs, and the vessels rolled about very much. All this happened on Saturday last (the 7th), and the earth has been in motion ever since. Yesterday we had a severe shock, and we can still, every now and then, feel the ground shake. We do not feel at all at our ease, but we hope we have passed over the worst part of it. The Cape affair is indeed awful to think of!"

"Port-au-Prince, May 12.

"We experienced about 5 p.m., the 7th inst., a severe and continuous shock of earthquake; it lasted several minutes, and since repeated momentary shocks have been felt.

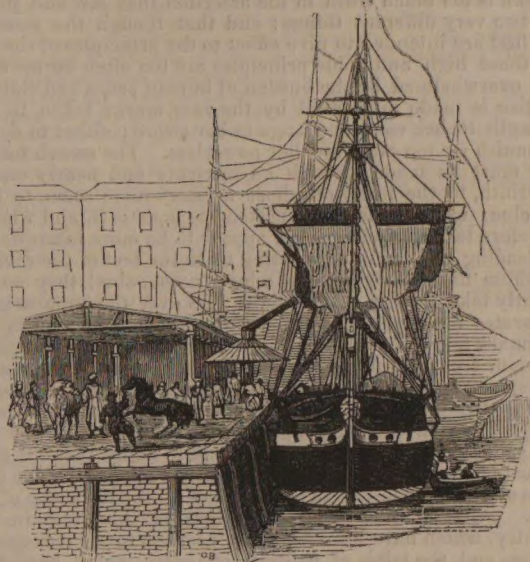
"No great damage has been done here and in the south, but accounts from the north are deplorable.

"St. Marc's is severely injured, and many lives lost. Gonaives is now devastated, the public buildings and many others having been devoured by the first shock. Immediately after which a fire broke out and consumed a whole square. The property saved from the double disaster was pillaged the following day by the country people.

"Despatches have been received by Government from the Governor of Limbe, a place near the Cape, stating that after the shock he sent to that city for news. His aide-de-camp found the city destroyed, and the ruins covered by the sea, with the exception of a small portion, where were assembled the surviving inhabitants and authorities, most of the latter grievously wounded and mutilated.

"The absence of direct news after a lapse of five days makes us fear the worst for the unfortunate 'capital of the north.' The loss of life is vaguely calculated at one to two-thirds of the population. Succours of provisions bought by subscription are despatched hence to-day, for the use of the miserable survivors.

"We make no comment on this horrible catastrophe: its effects on business and the prospects of the country are likely to be very disastrous."



LANDING OF THE QUEEN'S PRESENTS.

PRESENTS FOR HER MAJESTY.—An Arabian man-of-war, the first that ever appeared in English waters, came up the river on Sunday, in tow of a steamer, and was moored in the afternoon off the Victualling-yard, at Deptford. On Monday she was towed into the St. Katharine's Dock. The pennant was flying at her main-top-mast head, and she had a red ensign hoisted at her mizen. This vessel, which excited much curiosity, is from Zanzibar, and has brought over four valuable Arabian horses and other presents, from the King of Muscat to her Majesty Queen Victoria. The vessel presents a similar appearance to that of one of our own merchantmen of 500 or 600 tons burthen, except that she carries 10 guns. Zanzibar, or Zaquebar, is a country on the east coast of Africa, between 3 N. and 10 S. lat. It includes several petty kingdoms, in which the Portuguese formerly had settlements, but it is now subject to the King of Muscat.

## EVERY BODY'S COLUMN.

### MELODY OF SONG.

And if even words are sweet, what, what is song,  
When lips we love the melody prolong?  
How thrills the soul, and vibrates to that lay,  
Swells with the glorious sound, or dies away!  
How, to the cadence of the simplest words  
That ever hung upon the wild harp's chords,  
The breathless heart lies listening; as it felt  
All life within it on that music dwelt,  
And hush'd the beating pulse's rapid power  
By its own will, for that enchanted hour.

Mrs. Norton.

### THE WORTH OF TIME.

To show us the worth of time, God, most liberal of all other things, is exceedingly frugal in the dispensing of that, for he never gives us two moments together, nor grants us a second till he has withdrawn the first, still keeping the third in his own hands; so that we are in a perfect uncertainty whether we shall have it or not. The true manner of preparing for the last moment is to spend all the others well, and ever to expect that. We dote upon this world as if it were never to have an end, and we neglect the next as if it were never to have a beginning.—Fenelon.

### AN IRISH COMPLIMENT.

A lovely girl was bending her head over a rose-tree which a lady was purchasing from an Irish basket-woman in Covent-garden market, when the woman looking kindly at the young beauty, said, "I axes her pardon, young lady, but if it's pleasing to ye, I'd thank you to keep your cheek away from that rose; ye'll put the lady out of consate with the colour of her flower."

### SMALL DEBTS.

Dr. Johnson observed that they are like small shot—they are rattling on every side, and can scarcely be escaped without a wound; great debts are like a cannon, of loud noise and little danger.—Nineteen out of a hundred will acknowledge the truth of the doctor's observation.

### CHRISTENINGS.

Now of names. Surely I have entered on the register the strangest imaginable. A mason's wife, and belonging to the next parish, presented her urchin. What took place is exactly as follows:—"Say the name," said I, "with my finger in the water." "Acts, Sir," said she. "Acts," said I, "what do you mean?" "Thinks I to myself, I will ax the clerk to spell it. He did, Acts—so Acts was the babe, and will be while in this life, and will be doubly, trebly so registered, if ever it marries or dies. Afterwards, in the vestry, I asked the good woman what made her choose such a name. Her answer *verbatim*:—"Why Sir, we be religious people; we've got four on 'em already, and they be cal'd Matthew, Mark, Luke, and John, and so my husband thought he'd compliment the apostles a bit." The idea of complimenting the apostles with this little dab of living mortar was too much: even I could not help laughing. I have no doubt she will go on to REVELATIONS, they being particularly religious people.—Blackwood's Magazine.

### COVETOUSNESS.

The desire of money blinds the eyes, and betrays into frauds which are unperceived. Would you be strictly honest, would you avoid the crooked conduct common in your profession, begin with determining that it shall be your chief object to please God, and not to obtain money; for be assured that a man cannot be true to his gain and true to his God also.—Thornton.

### FRIENDSHIP.

I lost my spirits and my health,  
But kept my friends, so did not wince,  
Until one day I lost my wealth,  
And never heard of friendship since.

Countess of Blessington.

### LUNACY IN FLEAS.

A descendant and namesake of the great philosophical author of the inductive system, recently puzzled a modern man of science by asking him if he had read Dr. Von Shienmycher's treatise on the cause of lunacy in fleas? "No," replied the hoaxee; "but it is a very interesting subject, and it must be curious to trace the disease among the lower insect tribes. But (added he, after a solemn pause) how has it been ascertained that fleas are liable to insanity?" "Oh, very easily," rejoined B—, "since so many of them die cracked!"

### A HARD NAME.

A man named Stone exclaimed in a bar room, "I'll bet I have the hardest name in the company." "Done," said one of the company; "what's your name?" "Stone," cried the first. "Hand me the money," said the other, "My name is Harder."

### GOOD ADVICE.

(From the German of Goethe.)

Listen, youth, these hints from me,  
Useful to thine early day!  
Cautious learn betimes to be:  
Fortune's scales but seldom play  
Long from wavering bias free!  
Thou must either fall or stand,  
Lose, or gather to thine hand;  
Over others empire court,  
Or let others govern thee;  
Mourn or triumph—and, in short,  
The anvil or the hammer be.—L. F.

### WOMEN.

The prevailing manners of an age depend more than we are aware of, or are willing to allow, on the conduct of the women. This is one of the principal things on which the great machine of human society turns. Those who allow the influence which female graces have in contributing to polish the manners of the men, would do well to reflect how great an influence female morals must also have on their conduct. How much then is it to be regretted that woman should ever sit down contented to polish, where they are able to reform—to entertain, where they might instruct. Nothing delights men more than their strength of understanding, when true gentleness of manner is its associate; united they become irresistible orators, blessed with the power of persuasion, fraught with the sweetness of instruction, making woman the brightest ornament of human nature. Education and circumstances form the character. General states of mind, turns of thought, and fixed habits, which are the consequences of them, arise from education and the circumstances men are placed in. It is a necessary effect of the principles of association that the mind grows callous to new impressions continually; it being already occupied with ideas and sensations which render it indisposed to receive others, especially of an heterogeneous nature. In consequence, we seldom see any considerable change in a person's temper and habits after he is grown to man's estate; nothing short of an entire revolution in his circumstances and mode of life can effect it.

### TO GET RID OF A VISITOR.

A late writer says:—"I once had a constant and troublesome visitor, whom I tried many ways to get rid of. First, I essayed smoke, which he bore like a badger; then I tried fire, which he endured like a salamander; at last I lent him five dollars, and I have never seen him since!"—American paper.

### STANZAS.

How beautiful the child, with his sweet smile,  
His eager voice, his trust unfeared guile,  
His tears, dried as they fall;  
His looks, where wonder and delight are rife,  
Still offering his nascent soul to life,  
His kissing lips to all!

Spare, mighty Lord! spare me, and all I love—  
Friends, brethren, kindred, even foes who move  
'Gainst me in triumph wild—  
From e'er beholding summer reft of flowers,  
Beelless the hive, birdless the leafy bowers,  
The house without a child!

Victor Hugo.



SOUTH LONDON FLOWER SHOW.

## ROYAL SOUTH LONDON HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.

The third grand flower show for the season 1842 was held on Tuesday in the Surrey Zoological Gardens; and, in point of beauty and variety, far exceeded those by which it has been preceded. The Society awarded on this occasion no less than forty-eight silver and three large gold medals, and were themselves repaid by a more liberal share of public patronage than we ever remember to have seen in this very popular place of amusement, the gardens being crowded to excess in every part. The more important prizes gained by the several competitors are given below:—

CLASS I.—AMATEURS.—For the best pelargoniums, six varieties,

gold medal—Mr. Edmonds. For the second best pelargoniums, large silver medal—Lady Paget.

CLASS II.—GENTLEMEN GARDENERS.—For the best collection of miscellaneous plants, 24 pots, gold medal—Mr. Bruce. For the second ditto, large silver medal—Mr. Atlee.

CLASS III.—NURSERYMEN, &c.—For the best pelargoniums, 12 varieties, gold medal—Mr. Catleugh, of Chelsea. For the second ditto, large silver medal—Mr. Gains.

CLASS IV.—OPEN TO ALL.—For the best specimen plants of six distinct genera—orchidaceæ excluded, large silver medal—Mr. Atlee.

EXTRA PRIZES OFFERED BY MEMBERS.—For the best pine-apple grown in England, silver medal—Mr. Hampton. For the best basket of black grapes, silver medal—Mr. R. J. Chapman. [For the best collections of vegetables, silver medal—Mr. J. Gains.



## NOTTINGHAM.

INGRAM and COOKE beg to inform their friends in Nottingham that they supply the "ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS" on the most liberal terms. This paper they are happy to see make such progress, and which must give great encouragement to the fine arts. The wrappers will be ready on Saturday, June 18th (gratis to subscribers). I. and C. also have received the first part of this popular publication, price 2s. 6d. The paper sent free by post to all parts of the United Kingdom.

## CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

SATURDAY, June 18th.—Battle of Waterloo, 1815.—William Cobbett died, 1835.  
SUNDAY, 19th.—Magna Charta signed, 1215.  
MONDAY, 20th.—Accession of Queen Victoria, 1837.—The Inquisition in Spain abolished by the Cortes, 1812.—Mutiny at the Nore, 1797.  
TUESDAY, 21st.—Longest day.—Summer quarter begins.—A terrible fire broke out in Cairo, which was not extinguished till the 25th, 1838.  
WEDNESDAY, 22nd.—Battle of Morat, 1467.—Machiavelli died, 1527.—Queen Caroline tried, 1820.—Napoleon abdicated the Imperial Throne, 1815.  
THURSDAY, 23rd.—Liebnitz born, 1646.—Aken-side died, 1770.—A letter of this date (1839) states that no less than 300,000 Chinese have embraced Christianity since the time of Peter the Great.  
FRIDAY, 24th.—St. John Baptist.—Midsummer Day.—Battle of Bannockburn 1314.—Hampton died, 1643.

## TO CORRESPONDENTS.

"A Subscriber," City, is thanked for his suggestion, which in future he will find more carefully attended to.  
"M. L."—We regret that we have not the means of answering his application.  
"A Subscriber from the first" will find in this week's paper an answer to the first part of his communication. The second shall not be lost sight of.  
"W. J. Daily."—Most certainly not.  
"M. A. Berry."—Declined with thanks.  
"J. C."—We feel grateful for kind remarks and good wishes. The wrapper to the first part will be ready this week, and presented gratuitously to all the subscribers, who may obtain it from the news-agents. Our present sale averages about 20,000.  
"F. A. E." will perceive the question answered under another signature.  
"J. R. C."—Bayswater.—Thanks for his communication.  
"A Glasgow City" has our best thanks for his many valuable suggestions, which he will perceive have been partially adopted, and which we shall from time to time avail ourselves of.  
"J. E. B." Naisworth, is as much a subscriber as long as he takes the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS regularly as though he paid in advance; if he continues to take the paper for six months, he will be entitled to the "Colosseum Print."  
"Aniungo" will perceive that the passages alluded to have not been neglected in this week's ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

Many communications, received too late for notice this week, shall be replied to in our next.

In answer to numerous inquiries, we announce that the grand "Colosseum Print" will be given only to regular subscribers of six months. The price to non-subscribers will be one guinea.

News-men, booksellers, and all vendors of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS, are particularly requested to be careful in keeping this paper clean, and free from creases, as in most cases it will be wanted by subscribers to bind in monthly parts and annual volumes. Title-pages and Index will be furnished yearly at a trifling additional cost on the paper.

Those Numbers of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS which were out of print are now reprinted, and any of the back numbers may now be had by order of all news-men.

The First Part of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS, containing Five Numbers, in a handsome wrapper, price 2s. 6d., may now be obtained of all news-agents.

\* In consequence of the great number of orders received from various parts of the country to supply regularly the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS, our Publisher requests us to inform those gentlemen whose commands he has already fulfilled, that he will feel obliged by their transmitting him post-office orders equivalent to the term of their intended subscriptions; and also to notify that henceforth this journal cannot be regularly supplied unless respectable references accompany the orders, or the subscriptions be paid in advance.

We this week send out with every number of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS, from our office, a Wrapper, which we give to our subscribers of June 18th, who are requested to have their first five numbers stitched in it. Our readers are particularly requested to apply to their news-men for this great additional ornament to the paper. The cover is enriched by the Royal and City Arms, with representations of the Strand and Holborn. Future Wrappers, published monthly, will be charged 2d. additional to the price of the paper.

Books received.—will be noticed more at length in a future number:—  
KERR'S ADVICE TO CADETS. BLESSED APPARITION. EVERGREEN. LONDON MISCELLANY. FRIEND OF INDIA MAGAZINE. POEMS, by W. Leatham. D'ENGHEIM. LONDON PHALANX. POETICAL WORKS of the late Rev. E. Lloyd. HUSH ON BEES. MAINZER'S SINGING FOR THE MILLION. MAINZER'S CHORUSES. MUSICAL ATHENEUM.



LONDON, SATURDAY, JUNE 18, 1842.

THE business of Parliament continues to progress as slowly as the tardiest legislator can reasonably desire, and, from all appearances, at present, there is no prospect of the session being brought to a close before the commencement of the autumn. The Tariff, to be sure, with its long train of schedules, has, at length, brought its Alexandrian length through committee; and commerce, which was said to languish and decay under the doubt and uncertainty in which the import duties were so long allowed to remain, may, now that this obstacle has been removed, order its wings, and be off to the remotest corners of the earth. Every conceivable article of merchandise, from the smallest to the largest objects—from a needle to an anchor—has undergone the most deliberate and minute consideration, and the philanthropist, whose heart is large enough to embrace the universe, although, perhaps, he may chance to overlook the country of his nativity, and who prefers the task of reclaiming the American savage, to that of improving the condition of his fellow-creatures at home, is at liberty to set off, whenever he chooses, with his cargo of pot-metal, penknives, strings of beads, and pieces of broken looking-glass, in the full conviction that no change in the export duties can possibly interfere with his humane speculation. Corn and Croton oil, Memel timber and straw-plating, Continental asses and home-fed lamb, all have undergone a most complete revision, and are now placed upon a footing of perfect commercial equality, and nothing now remains to be done, to ensure national prosperity, but to open shops, and re-commence business with a proper degree of enterprise. In the mean time, the summer is literally melting away, and everything, hard and soft, in nature, both in the metallic and vegetable worlds, bears testimony to the softening influence of the season. The obdurate sovereign, that erstwhile used to boast of enduring the trying ordeal of the furnace without concession, now cravenly yields to

the "sweating" process, and, in its "yellow fever," has become more contemptible than a handful of consumptive-looking fourpenny pieces. Even ice loses its fridity, and the once terrible Jack Frost is little better now than a Guy Faux, and is consumed in such immense quantities all over the town, that setting fire to the Thames is no longer regarded in this age of miracles as a species of arson beyond the contemplation of the law. In the Legislature the intensity of the heat is no less powerfully felt, and, as a natural consequence, too much "corruption" becomes the prevailing complaint, and usurps the place of more agreeable, if not more important, subjects. We regret that the remainder of the session is likely to be occupied with nothing better than investigating the disgusting details of contested elections; but, as some ultimate good is likely to flow from the inquiry, we follow the example of the Parliament, and submit with a wry face. In the Lords a number of important changes are contemplated in the criminal law, some of which, especially those that relate to the rules of evidence, and the competency of unbelievers to give testimony in courts of justice, are regarded with some alarm and apprehension by a considerable portion of the community as a dangerous innovation, rather than a desirable improvement; and, consequently, considerable excitement prevails with regard to this important question. We have great confidence, however, in the wisdom of the Legislature, and doubt not that its love of justice will lead to a proper issue. We hope, next week, to be able to render a better and fuller account of "the business of Parliament."

THERE is too much truth in the assertion that law and justice are two very different things; and that though the forms of the first are intended to give effect to the principles of the last, yet those high and noble principles are too often borne down and overwhelmed by the burden of human codes and statutes. Justice is made ineffectual by the very means taken to give strength to her voice and edge to her sword; either to defend or punish we too often see her powerless. The search for justice must be made through an intricate and nearly endless labyrinth, to the heart of whose mystery none seem to have the clue; while the few who pretend to possess it, and who are therefore taken as our guides, appear to be more interested in misleading us than in conducting us to the feet of the divinity in whose name they act, and whose name, alas! they so frequently take in vain. We might pass over the sophistries of advocates and counsel; but we do expect from courts and tribunals, from what should be the fountain of justice itself, a freedom from petty prejudices, whether of country or class, and some respect to the common sense of mankind in the decisions they may come to. We need not say how often we are disappointed in this expectation; but it is not from any narrow spirit of nationality we feel bound to admit that our sense of justice has been far more frequently outraged by the decisions of the French courts of law, than by the decisions of our own. Putting aside the prosecutions of the press in that country, which have been for many years so many outrages on justice, and the trials of political offenders, which have been but little better than mockeries of it, if we look at the criminal trials of France we shall find much to censure, but which this is not the place to specify; and lastly, if we go to her civil tribunals, we are met by a sad want of that high and exalted motive which regards not the differences between man and man as individuals, but considers only the justice of the questions referred to its decision. Impartiality between Tyrian and Trojan certainly is not to be found in the civil courts of France, when the contending parties are a citizen of her own soil and the inhabitant of another country. French justice is not blind; and when national prejudices are thrown into the scale, she is very apt to give short weight. This may seem strong language, but it is fully warranted by the scandalous decision of the civil tribunal of Boulogne, on the 10th instant, in the action brought by Mr. Barry, the agent of three of the leading London morning journals, against the French Post-office, for damage sustained by the detention of a letter.

It is well known that the London morning newspapers spare no expense to give the public the earliest foreign intelligence, the greater portion of which comes by way of France; it is obvious, therefore, that any interference with this communication by the French authorities is highly injurious to these journals; even the delay of one day may be fatal to an express that has been brought hundreds of miles.

It is difficult to define what motives can have actuated the French Government, but its jealousy of this English enterprise and despatch has lately been marked and repeated. To pass by the case in which the post-office prohibited the employment of a courier to convey an important despatch, for which an action was brought against the authorities, memorable alike for the splendid advocacy of Berryer and for the unjust decision of the court, we come to the immediate subject of our remarks, the action for damage sustained from the detention of a letter by the post-office. In both cases this establishment has acted with a bad spirit; it will neither suffer the journals to carry their own letters, nor will it carry them itself with anything like fidelity. Thus a letter with the Paris post-mark of April the 2nd, arrived at Boulogne on the next day, but was not delivered to Mr. Barry, the agent of the journals, till the 4th. It was, in fact, kept back for four-and-twenty hours; and who can calculate the injury of such a delay, where even minutes are of consequence? Mr. Barry, as the agent of the morning journals, therefore enters an action against M. Blanquart, Director of the Boulogne post-office, for compensation; and to show the injustice of the decision of the civil tribunal, we have only to quote the principal "considerations" of the fiat, which are actually contradictory to each other:—

Considering that the delay in the delivery of a letter can in no case be assimilated with the loss of a letter, inasmuch as the ultimate delivery of the letter is ample proof of its having been duly posted;

"Considering that considerable injury may result from delay in the delivery of a letter confided to the Post-office, and that the law prescribes that the person who by fault or negligence inflicts an injury on an individual is compelled to repair it;

"Considering, nevertheless, that there must be a real damage to be appreciated, in order to apply articles 1382 and 1383 of the civil code;

"Considering that Barry has not proved that he sustained personal injury of any importance by the delay in the delivery of the letter of the 2nd of April, and that by a fact, to which he was no party, the confidence in him had not been shaken;

The court, after having deliberated according to the law, and judging in *première instance*, admits the intervention of the Director-general of the Post-office, and exempts M. Blanquart from the action; declares Mr. Barry's demand ill-founded, and not receivable in his facts and conclusions, and condemns him in the costs.

The very first clause is a sophism, for in this peculiar case the delay of a letter is the same as its loss; the lapse of a few hours may render it worthless. The next clause allows that injury may result from delay, and allows the justice of compensation; and in the teeth of this reasonable concession, the decision goes on to affirm, that because Mr. Barry does not prove a direct personal injury, or loss of confidence, "by a fact to which he was no party," he is not only not entitled to compensation, but mulcted in costs! Why, an agent seldom does

incur direct personal loss from what affects his employers. To set aside the liability to give compensation by such a quibble, shows that an unworthy spirit is actuating both the French courts and the French post-office; both of them must have known who were the real parties, and where the real injury fell. But we trust there will be found a body of the public in both countries to sympathize with the difficulties with which our press has to contend. We are now speaking of the inconvenience to which our contemporaries are subjected, but it is possible that we may have to encounter something of the same sort ourselves. But whoever may suffer from this paltry spirit, sure we are it is one in which England will never retaliate on her neighbour.



THE COURT AND HAUT TON.

The Queen received an address of congratulation on Monday morning from the Eton scholars, which was presented in the Grand Hall by the two senior scholars, Messrs. Browning and Hulce.

On the same day her Majesty and the royal suite were escorted from Windsor by a party of the Royal Regiment of Horse Guards to the Slough station of the Great Western Railway, and were conveyed by a special train to the Paddington terminus, where the royal equipages were waiting.

Her Majesty held a Court and Privy Council at Buckingham Palace after her arrival.

At the Council the Queen made a declaration, signifying approval of the marriage of his Royal Highness Prince George of Cumberland with the Princess Alexandrina Mary, daughter of his Serene Highness the Duke of Saxe Altenburg.

A proclamation was ordered to be issued respecting a new coinage of half farthings.

Her Majesty and Prince Albert, accompanied by the Counts Mensdorf, and attended by the Countess of Dunmore, Lord Rivers, Lord Charles Wellesley, and Sir Edward Bowater, honoured the performance of the French plays with their presence on Monday evening.

It is strongly rumoured that her Majesty and Prince Albert intend to honour the Duke of Buckingham and Chandos with a visit at his magnificent mansion at Stow.

A grand entertainment is to be given to Sir Robert Peel and the rest of her Majesty's ministers, at the Goldsmiths'-hall, on the 29th instant.

Sir Charles Metcalfe, the late governor of Jamaica, is daily expected from the West Indies.

Her Majesty and Prince Albert, accompanied by the Counts Mensdorf, and attended by the Countess of Dunmore, Lord Rivers, Lord Charles Wellesley, and Sir Edward Bowater, honoured the Italian Opera with their presence on Tuesday.

The *Morning Post* contradicts the rumour which has prevailed for some time past, that it was the intention of the Queen Dowager to pass the forthcoming winter in Italy.

The Queen and Prince Albert honoured the Duke and Duchess of Sutherland with their company at dinner on Wednesday evening at Stafford-house. Her Majesty and the Prince left Buckingham Palace at eight o'clock, accompanied by his Excellency Count Mensdorf, and the Counts Hugh, Alphonso, Alexander, and Arthur Mensdorf, &c.

The state apartments at Windsor Castle are now open to the public every day in the week, Friday excepted, from eleven to six o'clock; and, during the residence of the Court, the apartments will be closed on Tuesdays and Fridays.

Her Majesty the Queen Dowager, and their Serene Highnesses the Duke and Duchess of Saxe Meiningen, and the Hereditary Prince of Saxe Meiningen, attended by the Viscountess Barrington, Hon. Miss Anne Gore, Mademoiselle de Kaas, Earl of Denbigh, Sir David Davies, and the Preceptor to the Hereditary Prince, left Marlborough-house soon after ten o'clock on Wednesday morning for the station of the South-Western Railway, and left town by a special train for Southampton, to embark in the afternoon in a steam-packet for Ryde.

The Queen received addresses on the Throne on Wednesday at Buckingham Palace, from the Universities of Oxford and Cambridge, and from the Corporation of the City of London.

The Lord Mayor, Aldermen, and Commons of the City of London had afterwards an audience of his Royal Highness Prince Albert, and presented an address of congratulation to his Royal Highness.

The Lord Mayor, Aldermen, and Common Council of the City of London, after presenting addresses to the Queen and Prince Albert, attended at Clarence-house, St. James's, and presented an address of congratulation to her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent.

MARRIAGE OF HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS THE PRINCE ROYAL OF HANOVER.—Her Majesty has signified her approbation of this intended alliance, the Royal Marriage Act, we presume, rendering such a step necessary, as the Prince Royal is in the direct line of succession to the throne of Great Britain. The lady to whom his Royal Highness is about to be united, is the Princess Alexandrina of Saxe Altenburg, who has lately completed her twenty-fourth year.

ALMACK'S.—The votaries of fashion who patronise these aristocratical *réunions* are about to form several dress quadrilles, some of which, we hear, are already arranged. It is said this novelty will be introduced to-night, and the report appears deserving of credit, for the Ladies Patronesses have strictly limited their vouchers to 600; and the demand for the *entrée* has been such, that their "books" are nearly full of applications.

One of the most numerous and respectable meetings ever congregated in the French capital, of British residents, took place last Tuesday afternoon, for the purpose of voting an address to her Majesty on the late atrocious attempt of Francis. This address was moved by Earl Leven and Melville, and seconded by Lord Aylmer. Another address, to Prince Albert, was moved by Lord Roden, and seconded by Colonel Fox. And, finally, one to the Duchess of Kent, by the Right Hon. Henry Ellis, and seconded by Sir William Curtis, Bart. The three addresses were signed by the Marquis of Westmeath on behalf of the meeting, who was charged to deliver them to Lord Cowley to transmit them to England.

A subscription to raise a monument in Père le Chaise to the memory of Sir Sidney Smith is now in progress in Paris. Lord Cowley, Lord Leven and Melville, Lord Aylmer, &c., head the list.

ABSTINENCE OF ANIMALS.—Animals endure hunger in proportion to the nature of their food. In birds, for example, the granivorous die in the space of forty-eight hours, while those which feed on insects will hold out for a short period longer. But those which can least bear abstinence are such as live on fruit, a peculiarity that is owing probably to their stomach, which digests more speedily, has more frequent need of aliment. This quick digestion is, however, attended with one advantage, which is, that being reduced to an equal degree of inanition by abstinence the animal if assisted will recover and resume its strength sooner than others. With the granivorous species this is not the case. Debilitated to a certain point, if nothing but the seeds, on which they usually fed, be given to



them, they can never be restored—their stomach having lost in part its power of digestion. With the carnivorous, on the contrary, digestion is retained to the last moment; and hence it happens that receiving the kind of food which is suited to them, an instant only is necessary to their recovery. The cause of this difference is this, flesh, from its affinity to the animal, becomes speedily incorporated with it, and its juices are highly nutritive, and the assistance it gives is instantaneous. With seeds the case is the reverse; to be digested they must remain some time in the stomach, where they require to be previously softened and saturated. This operation is tedious, and suppose, besides, a vital action in the gullet—a motion and force which fasting destroys. If two sparrows of the same age, and in equally good condition, be reduced, by want of nourishment, to such a degree of weakness that neither of them be able to take what is offered, and some bruised seeds are forced down the throat of one, and a little minced flesh down that of the other, in a few minutes the latter will be quite well, while the former will die in about two hours. Granivorous birds, although seeds are their chief nourishment, add thereto fruit, flesh, insects, &c. Carnivorous birds, whether they live on flesh or insects, are uniform in their food; and have no recourse to seeds. Piscivorous birds are most subject to hunger; hence they are supplied with large gullets or pouches, in which they accumulate their provision. Birds of prey endure hunger for a considerable period, and so do quadrupeds. The garden spider, if enclosed under a glass, cemented down, will exist many months without food; and although its body will become shrivelled, it will, immediately food is restored to it, regain its wonted plumpness and size.—*Indicator.*

**FATAL ACCIDENT.**—On Saturday evening about seven o'clock, as an elderly man, named Liddell, in the employment of Mr. Baxter, soap-manufacturer, of Lambeth, was driving his master's horse and chaise up Carlisle-lane, the animal took fright, and, unfortunately, threw Liddell with great violence into the road. Several persons ran to the unfortunate man's assistance, and he was instantly conveyed to the surgery of Mr. Burroughs, in the Westminster-road, when that gentleman and his assistant paid the utmost attention to the case; but such were the dreadful injuries received, that the unfortunate man died in about half-an-hour after the accident had happened.



Illustrated News Office, Saturday, June 18.

Thursday, in the House of Lords, Lord MONTAGUE moved for a return of the number and amount of Exchequer Bills which had been bought on account of the Savings' Banks, and converted into stock.

The Sugar Duties Bill was read a second time, and the committee fixed for this day.

The Earl of RADNOR moved for a return of the quantities of corn admitted into this country under the Acts of 6 and 7 Geo. IV.

In answer to questions by Lord HOWDEN,

The Earl of ABERDEEN said that the recent accounts from Syria were in some degree more favourable than those that had previously been received; but that there was still much in the state of that province that rendered interference necessary.

The LORD CHANCELLOR brought in a bill, which was read a first time, to regulate the practice of county courts.

Their Lordships then adjourned.

In the Commons, Mr. HARRIS took the oath and his seat as member for Newcastle-under-Lyme.

On the motion of Mr. O'CONNELL, the following members were nominated as the select committee on the Belfast election:—

Mr. O'Connell, Mr. Shaw, Mr. Edmund Denison, Mr. Cripps, Mr. East, Mr. Liddell, Mr. Ellice, Mr. Protheroe, and Sir Benjamin Hall. The motion having been agreed to, Mr. O'CONNELL next moved that the committee have power to inquire into the charges of treating and bribery at the said election.

Sir R. INGLIS said, in answer to a question by Mr. HAWES, that it was his fixed determination to bring the subject of church extension before the house in the course of the present session.

Mr. W. O. STANLEY moved for the appointment of a select committee to consider the various petitions that had been presented in reference to the Southampton election. With an amendment suggested by Mr. HODGSON HINDE, the motion was agreed to.

Sir JOHN EASTHOPE moved, pursuant to notice, for leave to bring in a bill to abolish Church Rates. Motion refused.

Mr. FERRAND brought forward his promised motion—"That the house will, on Tuesday, the 21st day of this instant June, resolve itself into a committee of the whole house, for the purpose of taking into consideration the following resolution:—That it is the opinion of this house, that immediate measures be taken to alleviate the deplorable distress and destitution which now afflict many of the working classes in the manufacturing districts; and that an address be presented to her Majesty, beseeching her Majesty to employ for their temporary relief a sum of money not exceeding one million sterling, and that this house will provide for the same." The hon. member showed, with much energy and feeling, the distress of the manufacturing workpeople, and eulogised the benevolence of her Majesty in having issued her letter on their behalf; but, as the funds to be derived from this source could not meet the demands on them, he thought the house was called on to interfere.

Sir ROBERT PEEL opposed the motion, not because he did not deeply sympathize with the distress of the manufacturing population, but because any grant must involve taxation, and taxation would affect all the consuming classes. A grant of public money, moreover, would have the effect of checking the exertions of private benevolence.

After a protracted debate the motion was negatived by 106 to 6.

The report on the Customs Duties was brought up and agreed to. The reports of the committees on the Dean Forest Poor Bill and the St. Briavel's Small Debts' Bill were respectively brought up, agreed to, and the bills ordered to be engrossed.

The report of the committee on the Assessed Taxes Committee Bill was also received, and the bill ordered for a third reading.

Mr. F. MAULE then moved for amended returns from the Sheriffs depute and substitute of Lanarkshire, respecting certain fees exacted by Sheriffs of Scotland, which, after some observations from Sir J. GRAHAM, were ordered.

The other orders of the day having been disposed of, the house adjourned at half-past twelve.

#### FRIDAY.

The House of Lords was engaged chiefly with the debate arising on the third reading of the Income Tax Bill, on a resolution proposed by the Marquis of Lansdowne, to the effect that a judicious alteration in the duties upon corn, sugar, and timber, would have been preferable to a tax upon income. This was negatived by a majority of 60, and the Opposition, by repeatedly moving the adjournment of the house, succeeded for the night in preventing the further progress of the bill.—Adjourned at three o'clock.

In the Commons several petitions were presented against the Poor Laws. Mr. C. BULLER gave notice that on Monday he should bring forward the subject of the gold coinage, which was at present so very annoying to the public. The order of the day for the second reading of the Poor Law Amendment Bill was then read; and Mr. S. CRAWFORD moved that it be read that day three months. A debate ensued, and was continued to a late hour; when the house divided—For the second reading, 280; against it 81: majority, 199.

The Dean Forest Poor Bill was (after a division) read a third time and passed.—Adjourned at a quarter to one.

#### COURT.

**HER MAJESTY'S DRAWING-ROOM.**—The Queen held a Drawing-room on Thursday afternoon, at St. James's Palace. Her Majesty and Prince Albert arrived from Buckingham Palace, attended by her usual suite, and escorted by a party of Life Guards. The Counts Mensdorf accompanied her Majesty and his Royal Highness from Buckingham Palace.

Her Royal Highness the Duchess of Gloucester, attended by Lady Georgiana Bathurst, arrived by the garden entrance, and was received by the Vice-Chamberlain, who conducted her Royal Highness to the Queen's closet.

Her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent was attended by Lady Anna Maria Dawson and Colonel Sir George Couper, Bart.

The Queen and Prince Albert, and their illustrious relatives, attended by the royal suite, entered the Throne-room, when, after the presentations to her Majesty took place in the Foreign Diplomatic circle, those of the general circle succeeded, and lasted until a late hour.

The Queen gave audience to the Lord Chamberlain, and Colonel Walton, Field Officer in Waiting.

Her Majesty and Prince Albert, and the royal suite, returned to Buckingham Palace after the Drawing-room, which was one of the most brilliant of the season.

Her Serene Highness the Duchess Ida of Saxe Weimar, accompanied by Prince Gustavus and the Princesses of Saxe Weimar, and attended by her suite, left Marlborough-house, the residence of the Queen Dowager, soon after eight o'clock on Wednesday morning, for the Custom-house, and embarked in the Columbine steam-packet for the Continent.

**ROYAL VISITORS.**—The King and Queen of the Belgians will arrive at Woolwich, by the Oriel steam-vessel, early on Monday morning.

#### DOMESTIC.

The Queen has nominated Colonel Sir Robert Henry Sale, Knight Commander of the Bath, serving with the rank of Major-General in Afghanistan, to be a Knight Grand Cross of the said Order.

The Rev. George Tomlinson, who was nominated on the recommendation of the Archbishop of Canterbury to the Bishopric of Gibraltar, has been accepted by her Majesty.

It appears that the Dean and Chapter of Westminster Abbey "have given orders for a portion of their ornamental fund to be laid out upon a splendid painted glass window, to be put up immediately in the south transept."

Professors Jacobi and Bessel have been presented by the King of Prussia with 3000 dollars, to enable them to be present at the meeting of the British Association at Manchester.

Lord and Lady John Russell will leave Belgrave-square the second week in the ensuing month, on a visit to the Earl and Countess of Minto, at Minto Castle, Roxburghshire.

**THAMES ROYAL YACHT CLUB.**—The first below-bridge match took place yesterday; and the cup was won by Lord A. Paget's new iron cutter the *Mystery*, which was the favourite at starting.

On Friday afternoon the annual aquatic contest amongst the members of the University belonging to their subscription boat club for the club silver medals, took place from Westminster to Putney. After a spirited race between five four-oared boats, the following crew were declared the victors:—Mr. Ritchie, Trinity College; Mr. Cobbold, St. Peter's College; Mr. Philipps, Christ College; and the Hon. G. Denman, Trinity College. Mr. Egan, Caius College, steerer.

The election for Town Clerk of the city will take place on Thursday next; the salary to be continued at 2000*l.* as before.

Mademoiselle Cerito has received from the Queen Dowager an exquisitely enamelled brooch set with brilliants of great value, as a testimony of her approbation of the fair dancer's performance of *Le pas Styrien*.

Chunt Matuschewitz, so well known as a first-rate diplomatist, and also for his love of British field-sports, died at St Petersburg on the 2nd inst.

The Society of True Highlanders celebrated their annual festival yesterday, by playing a grand match at the national game of shinty, in the Copenhagen-fields, and afterwards dining together at the Copenhagen House.

**DREADFUL RIOTS IN GALWAY.—CALLING OUT AND RETREAT OF THE MILITARY.**—(From the *Dublin Pilot* of Wednesday.)—

Extract of a private letter from Galway (Thursday, June 14):

"Nothing can exceed the dreadful excitement here at present, in consequence of the high price of provisions. During the whole of yesterday the town was perambulated by large bodies of fishermen, labourers, women, and boys. There was scarcely a store in the town, in which potatoes were thought to be kept, that was not broken open. The military and police were called out to check the people, but were obliged, by overwhelming numbers, to retreat to their respective barracks. At night the whole town was illuminated to celebrate the triumph of the destitute population. Though their conduct cannot be justified, still it must be admitted that they had considerable provocation, as potatoes were raised in the morning to the enormous price of eightpence per stone. The great majority, however, through the want of employment, would be unable to purchase potatoes were they even to be had at one penny per stone!"

[By the kindness of a correspondent of ours at Galway, we have been favoured with a very spirited sketch of the riots there, which we have placed in our artist's hands, and hope we shall be able next week to present to our readers a graphic representation of the affair.]

#### THE CITY.

**LIGHT GOLD COIN.—BANK OF ENGLAND, JUNE 17, 1842.**—The public are informed that Light Gold Coin, in amounts from 20*l.* to 80*l.* will be received in the Rotunda until the 5th of July next; after which period, as that office will be required for the payment of dividends, arrangements will be made to receive it elsewhere, in such amounts as may be found practicable. And until further notice, amounts from 80*l.* to 500*l.* will be received in the Hall, and from 500*l.* and upwards in the Bullion-office.

The calculation of the Income-tax still occupies much of the attention of the clerks in the Consol-office of the Bank of England.

In the price of Consols a fall of full  $\frac{1}{4}$  per cent. occurred to-day.

The decline probably would have scarcely been to the extent noticed, had not rumours been afloat relative to the bad state of the health of the King of the French. The market left off weak and flat, with a tightish sum of money. Consols for the Account closed  $91\frac{1}{2}$  to  $\frac{1}{2}$ ; Bank Stock, 167 to 168; Exchequer-bills,  $2\frac{1}{2}$ d., 46s. to 48s. premium; ditto, 2d., 40s. to 42s. premium; and India Bonds,  $21\frac{1}{2}$ s to  $23\frac{1}{2}$ s. premium.

Spanish Actives left off  $21\frac{1}{2}$  to  $2\frac{1}{2}$ ; Ditto, New,  $23\frac{1}{2}$  to  $\frac{1}{2}$ ; Portuguese 5 per Cents.,  $37\frac{1}{2}$ ; Ditto, 3 per Cents.,  $21\frac{1}{2}$  to  $2\frac{1}{2}$ ; Dutch  $2\frac{1}{2}$  per Cents.,  $52\frac{1}{2}$  to  $\frac{1}{2}$ .

In railway shares considerable depression was also observable. Great Western,  $87\frac{1}{2}$  to 8; Ditto, New,  $61\frac{1}{2}$  to  $\frac{1}{2}$ ; Grand Junction, half shares, 95; Brighton,  $35\frac{1}{2}$  to  $\frac{1}{2}$ ; South Western,  $61\frac{1}{2}$  to 62; Manchester and Leeds, 78*l.*

#### BRITISH FUNDS.—(CLOSING PRICES.)—FRIDAY.

Bank Stock,	India Stock	pm
3 per Cent Red., $91\frac{1}{2}$	Ditto Bonds 21	pm
3 per Cent Cons.	Ditto Old Annuities,	
$3\frac{1}{2}$ per Cent Red., 100 <i>l.</i>	Ditto New Annuities,	
New $3\frac{1}{2}$ per Cent.	Ex. Bills, 1000 <i>l.</i> , 2d., 40	pm
New 5 per Cent.	Ditto 500 <i>l.</i> , 40	pm
Long Annuities to expire	Ditto Small, 40	pm
Jan. 1860, 12 <i>l.</i>	Bank Stock for Account,	
Oct. 1859,	India Stock for Opg.,	
Jan. 1860,	Consols For Account, $97\frac{1}{2}$	

#### TRIAL OF FRANCIS FOR ATTEMPTING TO ASSASSINATE HER MAJESTY.

##### CENTRAL CRIMINAL COURT.—FRIDAY.

The trial of John Francis for attempting to shoot her Majesty on Constitution-hill, took place to-day at the Old Bailey.

The Attorney-General, the Solicitor-General, Mr. Adolphus, and Mr. Waddington, were counsel for the prosecution. Mr. Clarkson was counsel for the prisoner.

At ten o'clock Lord Chief Justice Tindal, Mr. Baron Gurney, and Mr. Justice Patteson, entered the court and took their seats immediately afterwards the prisoner was placed at the bar; he appeared dejected and considerably altered since his examination at the Home-office.

The indictment having been read, the Attorney-General stated the case—the facts of which are so recent and well-known, that they

need not be repeated, as they will be found in detail in our third number, pp. 49, 50, and 51.

Colonel Arbuthnot was first called, and his evidence corroborated what had been stated by the Attorney-General. The colonel's principal evidence was—Between six and seven o'clock we were coming down Constitution Hill, when about half way down the hill I observed the prisoner, and on the carriage reaching him, he took a pistol from his side and fired it in the direction of the Queen. As quickly as I could I pulled up my horse, and gave the prisoner into custody. The prisoner had before this caught my attention, as appearing anxious to see her Majesty. He was standing about three yards to the right of the pump on Constitution Hill, near the Palace. In an after cross-examination, respecting the pistol being loaded with ball, the colonel said, my opinion is that it was loaded with something more than powder or wadding, from the sharpness and loudness of the report. That is a mere matter of opinion. I do not think that powder only would have made such a sound. A blank cartridge is a mere evaporation of powder. This was the report of a pistol well rammed down and charged.

Henry Allen, private of the Scots Fusilier Guards, was next examined, and deposed to the same effect. On cross-examination he said I have had experience in firing with ball and blank cartridge, and from what I could judge I should say the pistol was loaded with ball. That is my impression from my experience. A piece fired with ball makes a sharper sound than a blank cartridge.

Colonel Wyde's evidence was to the same effect; and he also said that a wadding would decidedly wound the skin or face, or the eye, and it would be very likely to set fire to the clothes of the person at whom it was discharged. From the report, there must have been in it some very strong wadding to compress the powder, or a bullet. This of course is only a matter of opinion.

William Troughton, the policeman, was examined, and deposed to the same points. Other evidence was produced as to the purchase of the pistol, and powder and flints. Mr. Pearson detailed the affair on the previous Sunday, when the prisoner presented the pistol at the Queen, and afterwards put it in his pocket.

The evidence for the prosecution being concluded, the jury retired for a short time; on their return, Mr. Clarkson addressed them in defence of the prisoner. The learned counsel, in alluding to the pistol not being loaded with ball, said, every one must deplore the act the prisoner had committed; but that offence, he contended, did not amount to the charge of high treason made against the prisoner. He admitted the intention was the act, in law, but if the intention was not proved, of course the charge failed altogether. The Attorney-General had said that the case would be proved in everything but one little particular; under such circumstances, he (Mr. Clarkson) called upon the jury to protect the life of the prisoner from being sacrificed by any insinuation that was not borne out by the evidence. Mr. Clarkson, after commenting on other points of evidence, concluded by observing—he admitted that the prisoner had committed a mischievous and wicked act, for which he deserved and would no doubt receive severe punishment, but he was there to uphold the law, and to contend that the charge of treason had not been made out. The country had rung with the details of the prisoner's crime—it was notorious that a cry had been raised that Oxford should have been executed, and that the prisoner must be executed. Still, however, he hoped that the jury would dismiss those matters of prejudice from their minds, and that they would do justice to the crown and the prisoner.

No evidence was called for the prisoner, and the Solicitor-General replied. His principal argument was against the prisoner's motives. He said the doctrine of asking for a motive for a crime was a most dangerous one. If it were admitted, many crimes would pass unpunished; and if it were dangerous in ordinary cases, how much more dangerous in such cases as this? Who could tell the motive of Fieschi? Of his guilt there could be no doubt; yet who could tell his motive?—The Solicitor-General told the jury, in conclusion, that if they had any doubt, to give the prisoner the benefit of that doubt.

Chief Justice Tindal then summed up, and directed the attention of the jury principally to this point: If it should appear satisfactory to them, that the pistol was loaded with a bullet, there could be very little doubt as to the guilty intent of the prisoner; therefore, the first question to be considered was, whether the pistol was loaded with a bullet or any other destructive substance. There was a second question to be considered, which was whether, although the pistol was only loaded with gunpowder and wadding, it was fired so close to her Majesty, as to be calculated to do her severe bodily harm, then also an overt act would be made out. If the jury were satisfied of neither of these positions, then their verdict must be in favour of the prisoner. (The learned judge then read his notes of the evidence at length.) With regard to the identity of the prisoner there could be no doubt: It was clear that he was the person spoke to by all the witnesses, that he was seized with the pistol in his possession, which pistol he had recently discharged. The learned judge concluded by telling the jury, if they should feel convinced that the prisoner had committed the offence with which he stood charged, it would be their duty to bring in a verdict of guilty, without regard to consequences; but if they should be of opinion that the scales of justice hung even, then they would give the prisoner the benefit of the doubt.

The Clerk of the Arraigns: Gentlemen of the jury, please to consider your verdict.—The jury having consulted for a few minutes in the box, the foreman said: My Lord, I think that we had better retire.—Lord Chief Justice Tindal: Certainly, gentlemen.—The jury then retired at twenty minutes to four o'clock to consider the verdict, and returned into court at five minutes after five, and brought in a verdict of guilty on the second and third counts:—"We think there is some doubt on the first."

Lord Chief Justice Tindal: Do you find him guilty of the first overt act, that the pistol was loaded with a bullet?—We do not.—Do you find him guilty on the second overt act, that the pistol was charged with some destructive substance?—We do.—It is your opinion, therefore, that the pistol was loaded with something else besides wadding and powder?—It is.—I wished distinctly to ascertain your opinion on that point. The prisoner, who turned pale when the verdict was delivered, was called on. The Clerk of the Arraigns: John Francis, you stand convicted of high treason. What have you to say why the court should not give you judgment to die according to law?—The prisoner, who seemed dreadfully affected, returned no answer.—Silence was then proclaimed, and the three judges (Chief Justice Tindal, Mr. Justice Patteson, and Mr. Baron Gurney) having put on their black caps, Chief Justice Tindal proceeded to pass sentence of death upon the prisoner in the following terms:—"John Francis, a jury of your countrymen have, after a patient investigation, found you guilty of a crime of the deepest and the most detestable nature known to the laws of this country—I mean the crime of high treason; and for that crime I have now to pass upon you the judgment of the court. It is useless, in your case, to enlarge upon the nature of your offence, for the heart that could imagine so dreadful a crime must be callous to every consideration of virtue and humanity. Let me beseech you to apply yourself for the short time that you have yet to remain in this world, to endeavour by your contrition and penitence for the dreadful crime which you have committed, to obtain the pardon of that Almighty God, who, by his interposition, prevented you from completing the horrid crime which you had imagined. It now only remains for me to pass upon you the sentence of the law, which is, that you, John Francis, be taken from hence to the place from whence you came, that you be drawn from thence on a hurdle to the place of execution, and that you be hanged by the neck until you be dead: that your head be afterwards severed from your body, and that your body be divided into four quarters to be disposed of in such manner as to her Majesty shall seem fit, and the Lord have mercy on your soul."

At the conclusion of the sentence the prisoner fell fainting back into the arms of the gaolers, and he was led away sobbing most piteously.

\* \* \* In our next we shall give an accurate portrait of Francis.

**FRANCE.**—There is no political news in the French journals of Wednesday. The *National* states that several of the wine-growers of Bordeaux, having been unable to pay their taxes, have been distrainted upon, their cattle and furniture having been seized in preference to their stock of wine on hand.

**SPAIN.**—The Spanish Ministry was not formed up to last Saturday evening, the 11th inst., "but," adds the Bayonne telegraphic despatches of the 14th inst., which communicated this news to the French Government, "it was affirmed that Count Almodovar and Senores Landero, Ramon, Calatrava, Labolava, Capaz, and Vadillo were to compose it, under the Presidency of General Rodil."

**PORTUGAL.—LISBON, June 7th.**—The general elections are just concluded; and the result is, that the Ministry will have a very considerable majority. It is also said the Duke of Palmella will permanently accept office.



## MODERN SCHOOL OF ART IN GERMANY.



THISBE LISTENING AT THE WALL.

Many of our readers have seen the exquisite lithographic engraving of "Thisbe Listening at the Wall," for it has arrested the eye of many a passenger, as it gleamed in its graceful simplicity from the windows of our print-dealers. We have here given a reduced copy of it, and may be pardoned for saying, that we believe our artist has preserved the spirit and character of the original. It is one of the prizes distributed to the subscribers to the Art-Union of Germany; and while we see such productions appreciated, we think that those who assert that those Unions are not calculated to disseminate a discriminating taste in art, are not quite supported by the fact. It is true, that the prizes of the German Union are chosen by a committee, and certainly better taste could not have been exhibited than in the choice of this picture. Our own Art-Union, which is formed generally on the foreign model, leaves this nice point to the free judgment of the holders of prizes: this is defended on the ground that thereby better chances are given to the productions of young, and, it may be, rising artists, while the selection of a committee would probably be made from the works of men of established reputation. There is something gratifying to the vanity of individuals, in the liberty of making a free choice, but we suspect that it is as often an embarrassment as a privilege. Many would be glad to have the trouble taken off their hands, especially if the result proved to be such a gem of art as the "Thisbe." Even as far as the artists themselves are concerned, we somewhat doubt the policy of leaving taste yet unformed and uncultivated, to patronise powers equally crude and immature. We, therefore, on the whole, incline to the German plan of a committee of selection, and another glance at "Thisbe" confirms us. It is engraved from a painting by Steinbrück, and is published at Berlin. It represents Thisbe listening to the friendly crack in the wall, having, as we may imagine, been arrested by the voice of her lover while filling her pitcher at the fountain. The water running over the brim of the vessel, tells that she has lingered for some time at the opening, for to those to whom sight is denied the mere sound of words is welcome. Her attitude is beautifully expressive: her left hand is raised as if to chide even the murmuring of the stream for disturbing the silence she would fain command; her face wears a sweet expression, while her dress is rich in that "sweet neglect" so much admired by old Ben Jonson, who, under all his roughness, had an exquisite feeling for the beautiful. The whole subject displays that careful and correct drawing for which the German school of art is so justly celebrated.

We honour the genius that could evoke a picture so sweetly natural from the old classic fiction of the lovers of Babylon.

In connexion with this subject we may extract from a contemporary exclusively devoted to art, a short notice of the prizes given by the Art-Unions of Düsseldorf and Berlin, in the years 1839 and 1840. From an examination of the engravings mentioned we augur favourably of their effect on art, especially if the idea at present entertained of exhibiting all the prize pictures of the German Art-Union in London is carried into effect.

In 1839 the Art-Union of Düsseldorf presented to subscribers an engraving of Professor Keller, from a picture by Bendeman, entitled "Girls at the Fountain." The title, which might admit of a much less refined illustration than exists in this beautiful engraving, is not worthy of the work; for, in the composition, the fountain is a mere accident, the whole force of the theme being settled in the expression of the countenances of the two girls, which involves a tale of the heart. The engraving is in line, and in the perfection of that style.

In 1840 the same Art-Union presented to its subscribers an engraving by Felsing from a picture by Köhler, entitled "Poetry." The subject is made out by a figure in a sitting position, winged and draped, and writing in a book the inscription she is invoking. This figure is also in line engraving, and is as much superior to ordinary allegory as good poetry is to bad. In 1841 this was followed by the "Queen of Heaven," engraved also by Felsing, from a picture by Deger, exhibiting the most exalted feeling for religious painting.

In 1839 the Berlin Art-Union presented its subscribers with "Die Lurley," an engraving by Carl Begas, from a picture by Mandel. The subject is from one of the legends of the Rhine, in which a maiden is described as luring by night passengers out of their way by the sweetness of her music. The figure is on a cliff, supposed to overlook the Rhine, and a traveller is seen ascending the rock. The figure is admirably drawn, and is characterised by much of the beauty of the greatest works. The same Society, in 1837, gave to its subscribers "Das Trauernde Königspaar," engraved by Lüdetitz, from a picture by Lessing, and enforcing the moral, that no "flesh" is exempt from sorrow—"Das Königspaar," a king and queen, are seated lamenting the evils of humanity, from which their high estate cannot secure them.

The last, let us add, is a beautiful painting, and worthy of all admiration.

## THE HENLEY REGATTA.



THE REGATTA AT HENLEY.

TUESDAY.

The announced regatta at Henley-on-Thames, which had been looked forward to with a great degree of sporting interest, turned out, we regret to say, but a sorry day's sport, not from any want of attention in those on whom the management devolved, but in conse-

quence of a dispute which arose as to the right of the Cambridge gentlemen to shift any portion of their crew. This was strongly objected to on the part of the Oxonians, who were of opinion that the holders of the prize ought to confine themselves to their own crew; and the stewards and the umpire having been called

upon, decided that the Cambridge were justified in changing, on the ground that the members of the Universities were also members of the rooms in London. The decision was far from satisfactory, and two of the Oxford clubs, the University Boat Club and the Oriel Club, were withdrawn, and the entries for the day's sport were left to consist of four challengers for the Grand Cup in two heats (the gentlemen being divided in consequence of the narrowness of the stream), and four boats for the second heat, similarly arranged.

**FIRST HEAT FOR THE CHALLENGE CUP.**—CAMBRIDGE UNIVERSITY BOAT CLUB.—Cambridge—8. Mr. Ridley, stroke; 7. The Hon. G. Denman; 6. Mr. Royds; 5. Mr. Cobbold; 4. Mr. Viols; 3. Mr. Watson; 2. The Hon. G. L. Denman; 1. Mr. Tower; Mr. Egan, steerer. King's College—8. Mr. Lante, stroke; 7. Mr. Lee; 6. Mr. Kensett; 5. Mr. Lambe; 4. Mr. Coulson; 3. Mr. Harrison; 2. Mr. Snell; 1. Mr. Stock; Mr. Lewis, steerer.

A pretty start, but the race won easily by the Cantabs.

**SECOND HEAT.**—THE ETONIAN BOAT CLUB.—8. Mr. Bethel, stroke; 7. Mr. Belfield; 6. Mr. Shadwell; 5. Mr. Rogers; 4. Mr. Walter; 3. Mr. Lambert; 2. Mr. Oddie; 1. Mr. Stapylton; Mr. Shadwell, steerer. THE OXFORD LONDON AQUATIC CLUB.—Messrs. Maberly, stroke; Powis, Powell, Walsh, Lovesay, Simpson, Cox, Stuart; Churchill, steerer.

This was a sharp and spirited conflict, and won by half a length by the Oxonians.

**THE GRAND HEAT.**—Cambridge University Boat Club. Oxford London Aquatic Club.

The gentlemen did not start for this until nearly half-past eight in the evening, but it compensated for the lateness of the day and the tediousness of the fore part.

It was a sharp, splendid, and beautiful race, and brought down shouts from a vast assemblage. They started level, and in about half a minute, Oxford had slightly the lead. In another minute they were scull and scull, and went in this way at an almost incredible speed to the winning-post. It was generally considered a dead heat at first sight, and then a report was in circulation that Oxford had won; but the umpire, Mr. D. Bishop, being referred to, pronounced the Cambridge crew to have won by a "foot."

**STEWARDS' CHALLENGE CUP.**—This was with four-oared boats, and at the time of starting two of the crews had retired from the conflict, leaving the London St. George's Boat Club and the Henley Dreadnought to try their fortunes as challengers.

**DREADNOUGHT.**—Messrs. Page, stroke; Ewhurst, Forrest, Ive; Tagg, steerer. **ST. GEORGE'S BOAT CLUB.**—Messrs. Bannister, stroke; Burke, Thackaway, Hodding; —, steerer.

A good race; they were oar and oar half a mile, and then the St. George's gave a chance away by steering very badly. Both crews rowed hard, and the Dreadnought won by a length.



THE STEWARDS' CHALLENGE CUP.

This was the whole of the sport of the day, and it will be seen in the course of the above that Mr. Viols was substituted for Mr. Penrose in the great Cambridge list of last Saturday, and as he had been in the room's boat, this was, no doubt, the knotty point at issue. We understand Mr. Penrose withdrew in consequence of a domestic calamity, and that Mr. Viols is duly qualified.

The sport on Wednesday was first-rate, the weather exceedingly fine, and the attendance exceeded, not only in number but in condition, the races of any previous season. The disappointment attendant upon the withdrawal of the Oxford boats, and the necessary confusion upon the general disarrangement of the list, had been got over, and the bridge, the towing-path, the stands, and the beautiful hills which rise in succession on the Berks shore, were covered with spectators. It was the Derby of the aquatics. The trial races had been gone through, and the expectant people were anxiously anticipating, in the struggle for the respective valuable prizes and honorary distinctions, a scientific and gratifying exhibition. At three o'clock, the judges having taken their places in the grand stand, and D. Bishop, Esq., the umpire, having taken his seat in the cutter, manned by picked London watermen, preparations were made for the first race, for the

**STEWARDS' CHALLENGE CUP**, value 75 guineas.—The Dreadnought and the Midge were the opposing parties, and the boats were manned thus:—

**LONDON.**—THE MIDGE (University qualification).—Messrs. Maberly, stroke; Powis, Pocock, Stuart; Churchill, steerer.

**HENLEY.**—THE DREADNOUGHT CUTTER CLUB.—Messrs. Page, stroke; Outhwaite, Forest, Ive; Tagg, steerer.

It was a very indifferent race. The Midge took the lead, kept it, and won very easily.

The next prize was the District Challenge Cup, for four-oared boats, now extended to amateur clubs belonging to any of the towns on the banks of the Thames, from Windsor to Oxford (both inclusive) established at least one year previous to the time of entering, or members of any University Clubs. The competitors for this were the following:—

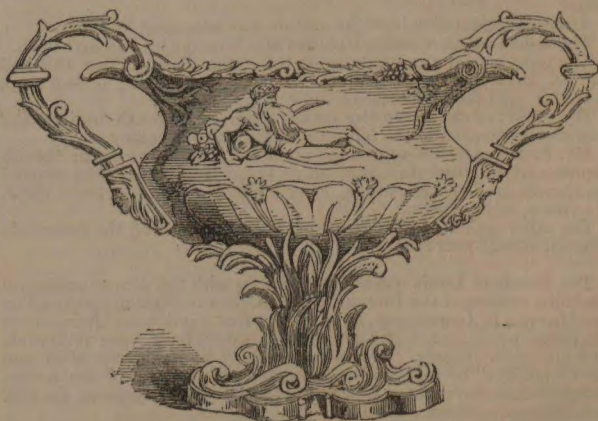
**WINDSOR.**—THE WINDSOR AND ETON BOAT CLUB.—Messrs. W. Long, stroke; Muckhouse, G. Long, Dodd; E. Long, steerer.

**OXFORD.**—THE DOLPHIN BOAT CLUB.—Messrs. Bucket, stroke; Leach, Bassom, Cowley; Jackman, steerer.

**OXFORD.**—THE ISIS BOAT CLUB.—Messrs. Williams, stroke; Venables, Hadlowe, Sherratt; Chamberlain, steerer.

A very excellent race took place, in which it was clear that the whole of the crews were first-rate, as amateurs. The Windsor and Eton, by dint of superior power, got the lead, and kept it, winning by half a length, or a trifle more, and the Isis was about the same distance in advance of the other boat. The grand race, the "Derby" of the day, was yet to come, and the sporting interest was very considerable.

Just before five o'clock preparations were made for this great event, the holders being as we have described, and the antagonist party, the winners of the race, amongst the challengers.



THE GRAND CHALLENGE CUP.

The grand Challenge Cup, value 200 guineas, open to any crew composed of members of any of the Universities of Oxford, Cambridge, or London, or schools of Eton or Westminster, or the officers of her Majesty's army or navy, or to any club established at least one year previous to the time of entering.



The crews were—  
**LONDON.—THE CAMBRIDGE SUBSCRIPTION-ROOMS BOAT CLUB.**  
 —Messrs. Beresford, stroke; Selwyn, Jones, Ritchie, Lonsdale, Up-  
 pleby, Shadwell, Yolman; T. Egan, steerer.  
**CAMBRIDGE.—THE UNIVERSITY BOAT CLUB.**—Messrs. Ridley,  
 stroke; Hon. G. Denman, Roys, Cobbold, Viols, Watson, Hon. L.  
 Denman, Tower; J. Pollock, steerer.  
 Both crews bent forward on the signal being given, and started  
 away together. The University boat appeared, after a few pulls to  
 be leading, but it was but a trifling spirit at the moment of going off.  
 The London Subscription-rooms Boat Club won by a third of a length  
 only, amidst loud and deafening plaudits.  
 The Dreadnought rowed over the course for the Torn Cup, which  
 closed the sports of the day.

#### HER MAJESTY'S FIRST TRIP BY RAILWAY.

On Monday her Majesty the Queen, for the first time, re-  
 turned from her sojourn at Windsor Castle, accompanied by  
 her illustrious consort, Prince Albert, Count Mensdorf, &c.,  
 by way of the Great Western Railway. The intention of her  
 Majesty to return to town by railroad was first intimated to  
 the authorities at Paddington on Saturday afternoon, and in  
 consequence preparations on an extensive scale were ordered  
 to be made for the transit of the Royal pair from Slough to the  
 Paddington terminus, which were carried into effect with the  
 greatest secrecy. Immediately after the departure of the day  
 mail-train from Paddington at a quarter past ten o'clock, the  
 Royal train, consisting of the Phlegathon engine and tender,  
 drawing the Royal Saloon in the centre of two Royal Saloon  
 carriages, preceded by a second-class carriage, and followed  
 by three carriage-trucks, started from the terminus at Pad-  
 dington for Slough, which station they reached shortly before  
 eleven o'clock. Previous to the departure from Paddington,  
 the Royal Saloon, the fittings of which are upon a most elegant  
 and magnificent scale, were tastefully improved by bouquets  
 of rare flowers arranged within the carriage. At Slough the  
 Royal party, on their arrival at the station a few minutes be-  
 fore twelve o'clock, in six carriages, were received by Mr. C.  
 Russell, the chairman; Mr. F. P. Barlow, one of the directors;  
 and Mr. C. Saunders, the secretary of the railway company;  
 and conducted to the splendid apartments at the station de-  
 signed for the reception of royalty. Her Majesty, however,  
 during the delay necessarily occasioned by the placing the  
 carriages of the attendants on the trucks, &c., proceeded to  
 the line, and examined the Royal Saloon, inquiring very mi-  
 nutely into the whole of the arrangements, and precisely at  
 twelve o'clock the train left Slough for Paddington, Mr.  
 Gooch, the principal of the locomotive department, accom-  
 panied by Mr. Brunel, the engineer, driving the engine.



THE QUEEN'S FIRST TRIP BY RAILWAY.

At Paddington, by eleven o'clock, the centre of the wide  
 space apportioned for the arrival of the incoming trains was  
 parted off for the reception of the royal and illustrious visitors,  
 and covered by a crimson carpet, which reached from one end  
 of the platform to the other; the whole of the arrangements  
 for the reception of the royal party being under the super-  
 intendence of Mr. Seymour Clark, the superintendent of the  
 line, assisted by Superintendent Collard of the company's  
 line. Captain Hay, the assistant-commissioner of metropolitan  
 police, and Superintendent Lincoln, and a large party of the  
 D division were also present. Before twelve o'clock large  
 numbers of elegantly-dressed ladies, consisting of the families  
 and friends of the directors and officers of the company, were  
 ranged on each side of the part apportioned for the arrival  
 of the royal train, and at five minutes before twelve o'clock her  
 Majesty's carriage, drawn by four horses, arrived from the  
 Royal Mews at Piccadilly, and a few minutes afterwards a de-  
 tachment of the 8th Royal Irish Hussars, under the command  
 of Captain Sir G. Brown, arrived from the barracks at Ken-  
 sington, for the purpose of acting as an escort to her Majesty,  
 &c. Precisely at twenty-five minutes past twelve o'clock the  
 royal special train entered the Paddington terminus, having  
 performed the distance in twenty-five minutes, and on her  
 Majesty alighting she was received with the most deafening  
 demonstrations of loyalty and affection we have ever ex-  
 perience. His Royal Highness Prince Albert alighted first.  
 Her Majesty, on being handed out of the Royal Saloon, in a  
 most condescending manner returned the gratulations of the  
 assemblage present. The cheers were reechoed by the nume-  
 rous persons who crowded the bridge over the terminus leading  
 to Paddington-green, and lined the avenue towards the Junc-  
 tion-road, along which the royal cavalcade passed. Her  
 Majesty, &c., reached Buckingham Palace shortly before one  
 o'clock, around which a large assemblage of respectable per-  
 sons was awaiting her arrival, by whom she was loudly greeted.

**DEATH OF DR. ARNOLD, OF RUGBY.**—We announce, with  
 sincere regret, the death of the Rev. Thomas Arnold, D.D.,  
 headmaster of Rugby school, which took place at Rugby, on  
 Sunday morning last, after a few hours' illness, of a disease of  
 the heart. Dr. Arnold was well known as one of the most  
 distinguished writers and profound classical scholars of the  
 day. He had latterly devoted the whole of his time unoccu-  
 pied by scholastic duties to his lectures on Modern History  
 and to his History of Rome, and was contemplating a retire-  
 ment, in the course of a few years, to his favourite residence  
 at Fox-hov, in Westmoreland. Dr. Arnold had, we believe,  
 attained the age of fifty-two. He was born at Cowes, Isle of  
 Wight, and was the son of the late William Arnold, Esq., col-  
 lector of her Majesty's Customs of that port. He was educated  
 at Winchester school, and from thence went to Corpus Christi  
 College, Oxford. He was afterwards Fellow of Oriel. He  
 married a daughter of the late Rev. John Penrose, and has  
 left behind him a numerous family, to whom, and to his many  
 sincere friends, his premature death will be felt as an irrepara-  
 ble loss. In politics Dr. Arnold was a Whig.



THE PRESENTATIONS TO HER MAJESTY.

#### THE QUEEN'S DRAWING ROOM.

Her Majesty's last Drawing Room for the season was held  
 yesterday at St. James's Palace. Our engraving may furnish  
 our fair readers with an idea—though, of course, only a faint

one—of the immediate ceremonial of reception—but of all the  
 details of this brilliant conclusion to a series of dazzling court  
 assemblies, we refer to our column of Court and Fashionable  
 News.

#### PASTIMES OF THE PEOPLE.

##### THE GREAT EIGHT-OARED CUTTER MATCH BETWEEN THE MEMBERS OF OXFORD AND CAMBRIDGE UNI- VERSITY CLUBS.

Saturday last was a grand day for the lovers of aquatic sports in the  
 metropolis. From early dawn, Old Father Thames presented a most  
 animated appearance, and the long-looked-for trial of skill between  
 the rival universities created perhaps a higher degree of interest than  
 any previous event of the kind. The present match was the sixth in  
 which the two universities had met, and the fame of the sons of Isis  
 had been somewhat tarnished by four successive defeats on the Lon-  
 don river. The first match, rowed at Henley, in the year 1822, being  
 the only one in which they had conquered their rivals of the Cam.

The odds have been throughout in favour of the Cantabs, 5 and 6 to  
 4 being freely offered during the last few weeks; and so well did they  
 maintain their position in public favour, that several bets of 5 to 2 in  
 large sums were paid in the course of the morning.

The brightness of the afternoon added much to the beauty of the  
 scene, and both the Surrey and Middlesex shores were densely  
 crowded with persons anxious to view the interesting struggle. The  
 bridges also were thronged with spectators, and numerous elegant  
 vehicles, ranged close to the footpath, contained parties of ladies and  
 gentlemen displaying the light blue and purple favours of the rival  
 schools of learning. The attendant cutters and "lesser fry" were  
 unusually numerous, and the river altogether presented one of the  
 most interesting sights that could possibly be imagined. The Ad-  
 miralty shallop, with their watermen in scarlet liveries, and the cut-  
 ters of the Leander and University Clubs, manned by their respective  
 members, were in attendance, and added much to the gayness of the  
 scene. The friends of both parties were in excellent spirits, and the  
 Oxonians were freely backed at the odds quoted. The cutters were  
 both new, having been built expressly for the purpose; the Cam-  
 bridge boat by Messrs. Searle, and the Oxford by Mr. King, the boat-  
 builder of that city. In shape they were, as nearly as possible, alike,  
 measuring respectively 52 and 53 feet long, that of Oxford having that  
 advantage.

The respective crews were as follows:—

OXFORD.	CAMBRIDGE.
1. Mr. M'Dougal, bow	1. Mr. Tower, bow
2. " Menzies, sen	2. Hon. Mr. L. Denman
3. " Breadon	3. Mr. Watson
4. " Brewster	4. " Penrose
5. " Bourne	5. " Cobbold
6. " Cox	6. " Roys
7. " Hughes	7. Hon. Mr. G. Denman
8. " Menzies, jun., stroke	8. Mr. Ridley, stroke
9. " Shadwell, coxswain	9. " Oldham, coxswain

W. Harrison, Esq., commodore of the Thames Yacht Club, kindly  
 undertook the office of umpire, and accompanied the match in a beau-  
 tiful cutter, manned by eight picked watermen.

Precisely at half-past three, both crews made their appearance

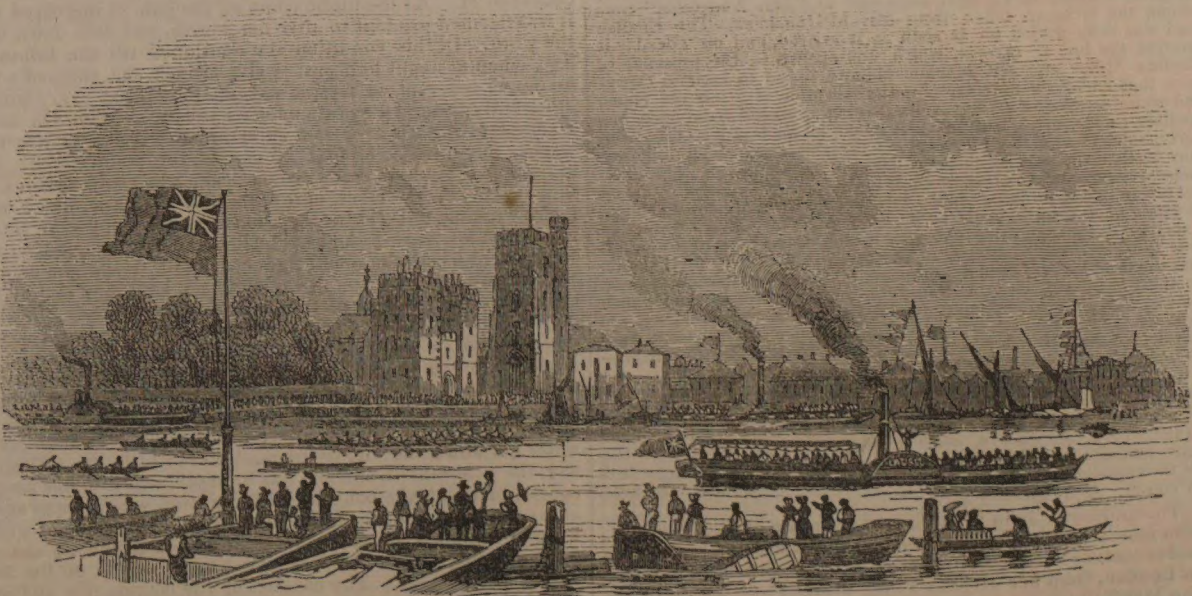
afloat. The Cantabs excited universal admiration, and were looking  
 in excellent condition; while an appearance of anxiety seemed to  
 mark the whole of the Oxford crew, who, in other respects, looked  
 well. The start was under the direction of Mr. Searle, jun., and  
 the choice of place having been won by the Oxonians, both boats  
 were speedily in trim, the Oxford on the Middlesex, and the Cam-  
 bridge on the Surrey side. At a quarter to four o'clock the signal  
 was given, and the rival crews went to work in dashing style. For  
 some moments no advantage was perceptible on either side; but in  
 passing Honey and Archer's premises the Cantabs had the lead, and  
 continued to improve their position until they had cleared Lambeth  
 Palace. In rounding the point off the Penitentiary this temporary  
 advantage was lost, and the Oxonians, who laboured manfully, went  
 through Vauxhall-bridge a good boat's length a-head of their oppo-  
 nents. At the Red House their relative positions were about the  
 same, and the friends of the Cantabs were still sanguine that their  
 position would be changed. The Oxonians improved their lead, and  
 cleared Battersea-bridge nearly five boats' lengths a-head of their  
 rivals, amid the deafening shouts of the thousands who were assem-  
 bled upon it. It was now evident, that unless the Cantabs made a  
 grand effort, there could be no chance of regaining their lost ground.  
 This feeling seemed, indeed, to animate the crew, and in passing  
 Wandsworth-meadow they laid down to their work in such gallant  
 style, that the distance between the boats was materially lessened.  
 The Oxonians were not beaten, however, and cheered on by the thou-  
 sands assembled on either side of the river, they kept the lead gal-  
 lantly, and went through Putney-bridge nearly three boats' lengths  
 a-head of their opponents.

Both crews were much distressed; but the Oxonians had the ad-  
 vantage, probably from the excitement of an unlooked for victory, as  
 the odds had been laid so heavy against them.

The Oxford boat was preceded throughout by a cutter, manned by  
 gentlemen connected with the University, and steered by Noulton;  
 while the Cambridge had the assistance of a similar boat manned by  
 several members of the University Club. Both crews, on disembark-  
 ing, retired to Avis's, where a splendid dinner was served to upwards  
 of 100 gentlemen, friends of the rival parties.

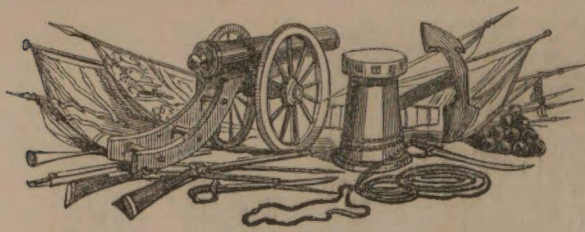
Many reasons are assigned to account for the defeat of the favour-  
 ites. The prevailing, however, is, that they have suffered from over-  
 training. The match was conducted with great fairness; and we did  
 not hear of the slightest complaint being made by either party, if we  
 except that of allowing the steamers to precede the wayer boats, which  
 several times produced an inconvenient swell. Both crews will meet  
 again at the Henley Regatta on Tuesday and Wednesday next, to  
 contend for the Challenge Cup, now held by the Cambridge. The cut-  
 ters used on Saturday were forwarded to Henley in vans, by Messrs.  
 Searle, on Sunday afternoon.

It is now nearly twelve years since the rival schools first contended  
 for pre-eminence in aquatic science. During that period they have  
 met only five times; but on one occasion, about seven years since,  
 the students of St. John's College, Cambridge, met those of Queen's  
 College, Oxford, in a cutter match at Henley, when the latter came  
 off victorious.



THE OXFORD AND CAMBRIDGE CUTTER MATCH, OFF LAMBETH PALACE.





## NAVAL AND MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

A rumour is very prevalent and is believed in well-informed quarters, that six sail of the line are to be immediately commissioned.

CHATHAM, June 10.—An official order has just been received in garrison for an embarkation of troops to proceed immediately for China. The following different corps and the number of men each, with their officers, have been selected from the provisional battalion to fill up the casualties arisen to the regiments in that country. The troops received orders to be in readiness for embarkation on Wednesday next, the 15th inst., when they will march from this garrison to Gravesend, and there embark for their destination:—The 18th Regiment of Foot has 100 rank and file, under the command of Lieutenant Bloomfield, with Ensign Ward and Ensign Brotherton; the 26th Cameronians, 24 rank and file; the 55th Regiment, 104 rank and file, under the command of Lieutenant Edwards, with Ensign Lloyd and Ensign Nickson; 57th, Captain Best; making a total of 7 officers and 228 rank and file which proceed by the ship Orestes. 26 rank and file of the 26th Cameronians, under the command of Lieut. Lovett, with Ensign Bradon; Captain Herbert, 39th, takes charge of the 49th, consisting of 160 rank and file, with Lieutenant Blackhall and Ensign Thompson; the above proceed with the ship Hindostan.

NAVAL APPOINTMENTS AND PROMOTIONS.—Promotions: Assistant-Surgeons—Alexander Stuart (1830), Assistant-surgeon of Portsmouth Dockyard; and H. H. Hammond (1828), of the Britomart; Arch. J. Little (1836), to the rank of surgeon. Appointments: Commanders—Courtenay O. Hayes, to the Wolf; John Fulford to the Camperdown. Lieutenants—G. H. W. Ross to the Columbia; R. A. E. Scott to the Madagascar; Gerard Napier from the Madagascar to the Pique; John C. Snell to the Cambridge. Second Masters—E. J. Gibbon, to the Seafarer, vice Davis; W. Roberts from the Dasher to the Dee. Master's-Assistant—H. Woodham, to the Columbia. Surgeon—Dr. J. M. Deas, to the Columbia steamer. Assistant-surgeons—M. C. Trench, to the Philomel; Fysher Negus and Evan Evans, for service at Haslar Hospital; James Mitchell to the Albatross. Purser—C. Walker, to the Satellite, vice Westwood. Mates—C. T. W. G. Cerjat, T. P. Cooce, C. G. Glynn, and F. B. Quin, to the Excellent. Midshipmen—W. F. G. Fead, from the St. Vincent to the Satellite; Augustus Cheatham to the Albatross. Clerk-in-Charge—Mr. C. J. Aldridge to the Dee steamer. Clerks—H. Nettleton to the Albatross; G. W. Hodgskins, from the St. Vincent to the Satellite. Volunteer 1st Class—Edward Haig, to the Columbia. The following mates passed for Lieutenants at the Naval College on Tuesday:—Messrs. G. W. Towsey, Alexander G. West, F. H. Short, Charles B. Strong, J. C. D. Hay, H. J. Grant, H. B. King, R. Patey, C. J. W. G. Cerjet, H. F. W. Ingram, and Charles A. Vansittart. Mr. H. J. Tribe, qualified for a commission in the Marine corps.—*Hampshire Telegraph.*



## THE CHURCH.

The following appointments have taken place:—

The Rev. George Archdall, D.D., Master of Emmanuel College, and Vice-Chancellor of this University, to a canonry of the Cathedral church of Norwich.

The Rev. John Horner, M.A., formerly Fellow of Clare-hall, rector of Mells, Somersetshire, to a prebendal stall in the Cathedral church of Wells.

The Rev. T. Mosley, of Trinity College, curate of Trinity church, Ipswich, to the living of Rotherham, in Yorkshire.

The Rev. John Fairfax Franklin, M.A., formerly Fellow of Clare-hall, and perpetual curate of New Buckingham, Norfolk, to the rectory of West Newton, in that county.

The Rev. W. S. Salman, M.A., of St. John's College, and perpetual curate of Shire Oaks, to the vicarage of Elmton, Derbyshire, vacant by the death of the Rev. Francis Foxlowe.

## ORDINATIONS TO BE HOLDEN.

Sunday, June 19.—Bishop of Chichester, at Chichester.

Sunday, July 10.—Bishop of Winchester, at Farnham.

Sunday, July 10.—Bishop of Durham, at Durham.

Sunday, July 10.—Bishop of Worcester, at Worcester.

Sunday, July 21.—Bishop of Ripon, at Ripon.

Sunday, August 7.—Bishop of Norwich, at Norwich.

Sunday, September 25.—Bishop of Salisbury, at Salisbury.

Sunday, September 25.—Bishop of Lincoln, at Lincoln.

Sunday, December 18.—Bishop of Oxford, at Oxford.

GREAT AGRICULTURAL MEETING AT BRISTOL.—Considerable bets have been made that the receipts on the Great Western Railway will exceed 20,000, from the 11th to the 18th July next. Prince Albert and several foreign princes will be present.

AN EXTRAORDINARY CIRCUMSTANCE.—We have learned that the silver plate which was recently stolen from the shop of Mr. M'Donald, jeweller, Trongate, has been recovered in a very extraordinary manner. A few days ago a communication from England reached the city, stating that, by applying at the mail-coach office, the parties would find a box, addressed to "Mr. Anderson," containing the treasure taken from Mr. M'Donald's. The English mail was duly waited on as soon as it arrived, and on Tuesday it brought the box in earnest, which was opened in the presence of Captain Millar and Mr. Macdonald, and found to contain everything that had been missing, with the exception of a few old coins, and some articles of trifling value, which it would have been impossible to identify. The box had come, in the last instance, from Liverpool. It is difficult to account for this restoration, unless it may be that the possessors (who might or might not be the actual housebreakers and thieves), or their friends, were "in trouble," and the return of the property might be expected to settle the business. It would have been difficult to have disposed of it in an unmet state, from the extensive publicity which was given to the theft over the kingdom, by means of the police. It is also pretty plain that the deed has not been done by any of the local Glasgow thieves. In the meantime, the two stranger Jews, named Isaac and Jacob Tobias, who were apprehended on the day of the shopbreaking, are detained in custody. They have been twice examined, and were transferred on Thursday from the South to the North prison.—*Glasgow Courier.*

AN ANCIENT INN SIGN.—An inn sign, 1800 years old, has just been discovered in Pompeii, in the Via Fortuna. It is a painting in fresco, and represents Bacchus and Faunus pressing grapes brought to them by a young slave, while a boy is directing the flow of the juice into an amphora imbedded in the ground. It is distinguished by the superior correctness of its drawing, and beauty and freshness of colour. It is 2½ feet by 1½.

The murderer, John Cumming, the seaman of the Hastings, who murdered the second class boy at Malta, and who was under sentence of death by a court-martial, has been brought to London, from her Majesty's brig Weazle, by a warrant from the Marshalsea.

FANCY NEEDLEWORK.—Cowper, the most captivating of poets, and who has dedicated the best efforts of his genius to our firesides, thus eulogises the little instrument from which arises so many of the grandest results of ornamental industry:—

"For here the needle plies its busy task,  
The pattern grows, the well-depicted flower,  
Wrought patiently into the snowy lawn,  
Unfolds its bosom; buds, and leaves, and sprigs,  
And curling tendrils gracefully disposed,  
Follow the nimble fingers of the fair;  
A wreath that cannot fade."

Mr. Mitchell, of Red Lion-court, has just published an elegant little work on this interesting subject, from which we extract the following:—

"LACE.—Decidedly the most captivating innovation upon the olden forms of needlework, is this simulated appearance of lacework. It is also capable of very great variety, and has considerable depth, boldness, and relief. I have no doubt that in this department the art has more to achieve than in any other.

"Lacework is, for the most part, copied from Berlin patterns, and is of recent vogue. Black Chantilly silk is the recognised material, used sometimes in cross-stitch pattern; the edge being finished with wool and in cross-stitch. If you wish it to look like pearl-border, take two threads direct beyond the pattern: it forms a pretty finish to sofa-pillows, carriage-bags, &c. &c."

A ball to celebrate the election of vestrymen for the parish of St. Pancras took place on Monday last, at the White Conduit House. The large room, which was most elegantly and tastefully decorated, was, soon after nine o'clock, filled with a most respectable company, amongst whom we noticed Sir B. Hall, Bart, M.P., and several of the most influential gentlemen of the parish. The band, under the able direction of Mr. F. Bradsell, executed the most popular quadrilles and waltzes, and dancing was kept up with great spirit till a late or rather early hour. The whole arrangements reflected great credit on Mr. C. Ripley, the honorary secretary, to whom the sole management was entrusted.

Mr. Hassard, of Dublin, lately presented a splendid table of his own manufacture to his Royal Highness Prince Albert, for the Prince of Wales, whereupon Mr. Anson, secretary to his Royal Highness, received instructions to present the ingenious (amateur) artist with a bank-note for £300. This princely donation, however, Mr. Hassard refused, saying that the gratification afforded him by the acceptance of his work was quite an ample reward. There is a mixture of romance and heroism in the man, whose father was an officer of the ill-fated 44th regiment, and served under Wolfe in America, Clinton and Abercrombie in Egypt, and Lord Wellesley in India.

BOZ ON THE STAGE.—Private theatricals were among the amusements of the people of Montreal while Sir Charles Bagot was there. A performance took place at the Theatre Royal, with Mr. Charles Dickens as stage-manager, who, with his lady, sustained leading parts in the pieces selected. Soon after the doors were opened, says the *Montreal Herald*, the boxes and pit were filled with the beauty and fashion of the city, and the gay uniforms of the officers of the different regiments in the garrison, interspersed with the costly dresses and jewelled brows of the ladies fair, presented a beautiful scene. Among the audience were his Excellency Sir Charles Bagot and suite. The first play in the bill of fare was "A Roland for an Oliver." The part of Mr. Selborne by the Earl of Mulgrave; *Affred Highflyer* by Mr. Charles Dickens. The *Montreal Herald* says the performers elicited thunders of applause and roars of laughter from all parts of the house. The laughable interlude of "Past Two o'Clock in the Morning" followed; *Mr. Snobington* by Mr. Charles Dickens. This was the performance of the evening, and was most admirably acted. Mr. Dickens so disguised his person and voice, that some time had elapsed after the play began before he was recognised. The closing piece was the farce of "Deaf as a Post," in which Mrs. Dickens played the part of *Sophy Walton*.

FATAL EFFECTS OF A PRACTICAL JOKE.—A letter from Munich relates the following tragical result of a silly farce:—Three young Swiss, to amuse themselves with a fellow-countryman, named Kaeser, prevailed upon another person to pick a quarrel with and challenge him; a meeting consequently took place, and the affair was conducted with all due solemnity. The parties fired together, and the adversary of Kaeser fell as if he was dead. The sensibility of the young Swiss, who knew not that the pistols were charged with powder only, and that the fall was a mere feint, became so painfully excited that he immediately lost his reason. His comrades, probably alarmed at the dreadful consequence of their trick, deserted him, after putting him into a carriage and sending him to Roshac, where some of his family joined him and accompanied him to So-leure, at which town his father was to meet him. But a violent paroxysm came on, and the poor victim of the folly of others died an hour before his parent arrived.

NARROW ESCAPE OF THE BRITISH QUEEN.—By the British and North American royal mail steamer Acadia, Captain Ryrie, which arrived at Liverpool from Boston on Tuesday morning last, accounts were brought over respecting his Belgian Majesty's steam-ship British Queen, which was nearly lost on her last voyage from Southampton to New York. This magnificent vessel, it will be recollected, left Southampton about the 5th ultimo, having on board upwards of fifty passengers, and a cargo of merchandize and specie to a large amount. She appears to have progressed favourably on her voyage until the seventh day, the 12th of May, when the ship encountered a heavy gale of wind from the N.N.W., when it became necessary to ease the steam to three-quarters of her speed. According to the log of the chief mate this happened late in the afternoon, in lat. 49 deg. 10 D. R., long. 18 deg. 15 D. R., and course S. 31. As the night came on the gale so increased that it was deemed prudent to alter her course, and bear down with the wind. In this condition she continued till the following day, when at about half-past twelve o'clock she shipped a tremendous sea, and so terrific was its force, that every timber apparently trembled again under its violence. The sea made a complete breach over her, carrying with it part of her bulwarks, fore-yard-arm, part of one of the paddle-boxes, and several coal bunkers that were on deck. The commander, Captain —, chief officer, and several of the crew, had a most narrow escape of being washed overboard. They were standing in the fore part of the vessel when the sea struck her, and were swept a considerable distance along the deck. The captain was thrown nearly into the engine-room, while the rest of the crew were dashed against the hatchways and other obstacles on the deck, and they one and all were more or less injured, one seaman in particular had his skull frightfully fractured. During the remainder of the day the vessel pitched heavily, owing to there being a dead weight of upwards of 300 tons of coals in the fore and aft holds, but the stowage could not be altered until the weather abated: as it was, a great quantity of water got down the engine-room. On the 14th, the following day, the gale ceased, and she was brought back into her proper course, in which she continued till the 21st, when it was again altered in consequence of the ice and icebergs, some of which were of immense height and thickness. Fortunately she got clear of them, and arrived at New York in safety, on the 25th day of her passage. The conduct of the commander and officers during the dangerous portion of the voyage is stated to have been most praiseworthy.

TWO SHIPS DESTROYED BY FIRE AT SEA.—Accounts were received at Lloyd's, on Monday, from Penzance, respecting the burning and total loss of the brig Harmony, Captain Tesselin, belonging to Dunkirk, on the 30th of last month, on the coast of Portugal. The vessel was homeward bound, and had a valuable cargo of wine and brandy on board. From the report made by the master, Captain Tesselin, it appears that the fire commenced in the fore-part of the vessel, and from the fact of the ship having been struck by lightning on the previous day, there is every reason to suppose that was the cause. Upon the discovery having taken place, every soul on board exerted themselves to prevent its extending, but it was found impossible; for in a short time the flames reached the spirits in the hold, which compelled them to take to the boats immediately and quit the vessel. They had scarcely succeeded before the decks blew up, and she was instantaneously enveloped in flames. Within two hours after she sunk head foremost into deep water. Captain Tesselin and his crew were the following day picked up by the ship Urania, Captain Wheeghill, on her passage from Calcutta to St. Petersburg, which arrived off Penzance, in Cornwall, on Friday last, where the unfortunate crew of the Harmony were safely landed. The vessel is reported to be insured to a large amount. On the same day (Monday), the following particulars respecting the loss of a large American ship by fire were received in the city from Havre:—The master of the packet Louis XIV., Captain Paul, which arrived at this port this morning (June 10), reports, that on the morning of the 30th of May, they passed in lat. 48 N., long. 18 47 W., the wreck of a large vessel (an American apparently), about 800 tons burden, having been destroyed by fire. The remains consisted of the keel, and about fourteen of her timbers. The fire appeared to have been recent.



## LAW INTELLIGENCE.

## COURT OF COMMON PLEAS.—TUESDAY.

[Before Mr. Justice Cresswell and a Common Jury.]

## CASEY V. HEWLETT.

This was an action brought by the plaintiff to recover compensation in damages from the defendant for criminal conversation with his wife. Mr. Sergeant Bompas and Mr. Watson conducted the plaintiff's case, Mr. Cockburn and Mr. A. Beckett appeared for the defendant.

The plaintiff and defendant are hair-dressers, the former being a journeyman, and the latter keeping a shop in Burlington Arcade. The plaintiff first became acquainted with his wife in the course of business, she carrying on the business of a tambour-worker in hair, and being very much employed by the trade. She was possessed of considerable personal attractions and her business realized between £300 and £400 a year. The plaintiff, charmed by her attractions, was induced to offer her marriage, and on the 29th of August last year they were married. The defendant also employed Mrs. Casey as a tambour-worker, and had considerable opportunities of seeing her. The happiness of domestic life was not destined long to flourish in the home of the plaintiff, for in the month of November, three months after the nuptial knot was tied, his wife told him one morning she was going to Kent to see her relations. The plaintiff believing her statement allowed her to go; but he was soon undeceived, and found that the object of her excursion was to meet the defendant, who joined her at Ramsgate. They stopped at the Castle Hotel for three days, passing as man and wife, and afterwards went to the Gun Hotel, at Dover. A friend of the plaintiff, to whom he had written, called upon her there, and saw her and the defendant. She represented him as a most particular friend, and said that anything might be said before him. On Mr. Kelly, the friend of the husband, chiding her for her bad conduct, she replied that she was very much to be pitied, as her husband had treated her very unkindly. She had, however, on a previous occasion, said that the plaintiff was very kind to her, and indeed the evidence proved that they had lived happily together. The plaintiff was very much excited and distressed when he made the discovery of his wife's dishonour, and subsequently instituted these proceedings.

Mr. Cockburn addressed the jury for the defendant, and contended that this was a case calling for a very small amount of damage. The plaintiff had been married only three months, when his wife ran away with a party with whom she was previously acquainted and in the constant habit of seeing. Under these circumstances he could not lament the loss of much domestic happiness by being deprived of the society of his wife.

Mr. Justice Cresswell having summed up, the jury found a verdict for the plaintiff—damages £150.

## COURT OF BANKRUPTCY.—TUESDAY.

[Before Mr. Commissioner Holroyd.]

This day was fixed for taking an audit of the bankruptcy of Chamber's and Chambers, late of Bond-street, bankers, against whom a fiat was issued nearly eighteen years ago, and the case has been before the court in one shape or another nearly fifty times. Two of the creditor's assignees, Mr. Denew and Mr. Lee, were in attendance, with Mr. Hamilton, the solicitor to the fiat, and they severally expressed their anxiety that the accounts should be fully and impartially laid before the creditors and the public.

Mr. Hamilton stated, that the audit had been adjourned over from the last hearing in order to enable the creditors to attend and ascertain from them if they were satisfied with the accounts, and none of the creditors being in attendance, nor the solicitor, he was bound to take it for granted that they were satisfied. Mr. Hamilton then proceeded to state that the increase of the assets in ten years had been about £30,000, but still there were some difficulties in making a further dividend. There was no other very serious difficulty in effecting sales of the different estates, with the exception of the Opera House. A compromise was being negotiated with Mr. Waters, upon the subject, who, however, had lodged an appeal in the House of Lords, which would, of course, delay the issue. It would seem that the whole of the bankrupt's debts were about £200,000, the assets realised were £170,000 and there was no new claim beyond £8000, as committed to the bankrupt's brother.

Mr. Commissioner Holroyd: it must be satisfactory to the creditors to find that they will be sure of receiving 15s. in the pound, and that they will probably obtain a dividend shortly after next term.

After some further observations the hearing was adjourned.

## MESSRS. WIGNEY'S BANKRUPTCY.

BRIGHTON, Tuesday.—This morning, at eleven o'clock, the commissioners under this fiat assembled at the Town Hall for the purpose of taking the last examination of the bankrupts. The room was very numerously attended by creditors.

Mr. I. N. Wigney then underwent an examination, by which it appeared that the deficiencies created altogether by the bankrupt amounted to £49,357 11s. 3d. Had spent about £4600 for four contested elections. The two first in 1833 and 1835, cost £1163 5s. 6d., the last two cost £2816. The last election cost £1830. The actual deficiency at his brother's death was £54,586 8s. 7d. He regretted he had not struck a balance. With a deficiency of £54,000 he had carried on the business from November, 1836, to December, 1837. Carried on the bank entirely by the deposits. Debts had occurred to the bank since 1836, to the amount of £93,194. The rest of the £54,000 had been paid off by subsequent reports.

The court adjourned at half-past four o'clock till ten o'clock.

BRIGHTON, Wednesday.—The examination of the bankrupt, Mr. I. N. Wigney, was resumed this morning at ten, and continued the greater part of the day. The commissioners retired to deliberate on their decision just as the last train was leaving Brighton.

When the commissioners returned the bankrupts were declared to have passed their examination, the meeting having lasted upwards of eight hours.

## COURT OF EXCHEQUER.—WEDNESDAY.

(Sittings at Nisi Prius, before Lord Abinger and a Middlesex Jury.)

## RUTHVEN V. REID AND ANOTHER.

The defendants in this case (Messrs. Reid and Shaw) are the solicitors to the fiat issued against Leaf and Yates, and the plaintiff is the well-known Bow-street officer. The action was brought to recover the sum of £8 5s. for labour and expenses incurred by the plaintiff, upon a journey to Paris in the month of December, 1840, in search of the bankrupt Leaf, who had absconded.

Mr. Thesiger, with whom was Mr. Martin, appeared for the plaintiff; and Mr. Erie and Mr. Humphrey for the defendants.

It appeared from the evidence that Roe, one of the officers at Guildhall, was applied to in December 1840 by the defendants to proceed to Paris after the bankrupt Leaf, and that one guinea a day and his expenses were



offered him as remuneration. Roe, in consequence of his other engagements, declined the offer, and recommended the plaintiff, who undertook the journey immediately, and proceeded to Paris. The plaintiff was absent for thirty-three days, a circumstance which was endeavoured to be accounted for by the severity of the weather, which rendered the roads in France impassable for several days, and for some time after made travelling unusually tedious. For the time he was absent the plaintiff demanded £26 for his expenses, independent of his travelling expenses and the charges incidental to his mission. The defendants paid the plaintiff £50 before the action was brought, and £20 5s. was paid into court subsequently, so that the only question in issue was, whether the plaintiff was entitled to £10 more than he had actually received.

The defence set up was, that the plaintiff's charge was exorbitant, and that the sum he had received amply compensated him for the service he had performed. Some of the plaintiff's witnesses admitted that it was possible to travel in France comfortably, paying all expenses, for about 20 francs, or 16s. a day.

Lord Abinger thought that if the jury believed that 16s. a day was sufficient for the plaintiff's expenses, including travelling, as he had charged additional for travelling expenses, those expenses ought not to be allowed. The question, however, was one on which the jury must form their own opinion.

After a short deliberation, the jury returned a verdict for the defendants.

### CENTRAL CRIMINAL COURT.

The eighth session during the present mayoralty commenced on Monday morning before the Right Hon. the Lord Mayor, the Recorder, Aldermen Kelly and Sir James Duke, the Sheriffs, Under Sheriffs, and the usual civic authorities.

The Recorder, in his charge to the grand jury, said the calendar before him comprised, he regretted to say, a list of nearly 300 prisoners, and amongst the crimes specified were charges of almost every description known to the law—crimes of murder, cutting and wounding, piracy, rape, forgery, burglary, and the highest of all crimes—that of high treason. The latter, happily, was not an offence of frequent occurrence, and would require from him a few observations with respect to the law, and to the particular offence which would be laid before them. The charge, as far as he was able to collect from the depositions, would be founded on the ancient statute of the 25th Edward III., and also on a more recent statute of 36th Geo. III., c. 7. By the statute first alluded to, it was declared to be high treason when a person imagined or compassed the death of our Lord the King; and that, he should also tell them, would equally apply to a Queen Regnant; as an addition to the construction which has been uniformly attached to a Sovereign, as laid down by Lords Coke and Hale, it had always been the custom to consider a Queen as coming within the meaning of the act, but in the 3rd year of the reign of Queen Mary a special act was passed giving her Majesty all the privileges conferred by the former acts of parliament; therefore, all difficulty with respect to that part of the case would be done away with. By a subsequent act of the 39th and 40th George III., it was enacted that when a direct attempt was made either upon the life of the Sovereign, or to do bodily injury, then the same course should be adopted, and the trial as if the party was charged with murder, or attempt to murder. There did not appear to be the least pretence for presuming the discharge of the pistol to be the result of accident, as all the witnesses agreed in describing the pistol to have been deliberately levelled. The witnesses, however, were not enabled to speak positively as to the precise direction in which the pistol was pointed, but a great deal would depend upon the situation in which the respective witnesses stood, and the opportunity they would have of witnessing the act. They must take all those matters into their serious consideration, always bearing in mind, as he had before stated, that the intention of the party constituted the offence, and that the fact of the pistol not doing any mischief had nothing to do with the question: if they were of opinion that the original intention was to do mischief, the case was complete, although the criminal intent was, most happily, not carried into effect. In conclusion the learned Recorder said—"It is impossible that any case can arise which demands more serious inquiry than this—it is an attempt to take away the life of our Sovereign—a Sovereign dear to us all—the protector of our liberties and our laws. Serious, however, as is the offence, still, on the other hand, its heinousness ought not to weigh with you in taking it into consideration, and the only effect it should have should be to induce you to weigh every circumstance with the greatest minuteness. I again say I think it a case which you will feel justified in sending for further investigation, and with these observations I remit you to your room to proceed with your duties."

In the New Court, *Robert Holloway*, 16, and *John Brown*, 13, were convicted on clear evidence of stealing a quantity of beads, cutlery, &c., the property of Mr. C. Russell, a cutler at Hampton-wick. The court sentenced them to six months' hard labour, with an order that Holloway be once whipped in jail.—Prisoner: I don't like to be whipped. I was once whipped, and it did me no good; I'd rather be transported.—Mr. Commis-



THROWING A SHOE AT THE JUDGE.

sioner Bullock: Not this time—Holloway then stooped down, and took off his shoe, which he threw across the court with great force, and it struck a gentleman who sat next to Mr. Moseley, the clerk of arraigns, and just under Alderman Thompson, who ordered that the prisoner should be placed in solitude.

### OLD COURT.—TUESDAY.

The Recorder sat from nine until five, and disposed of a number of cases in relief of the gaol delivery, but none of them contained any feature of public interest. The proceedings in the New Court were equally uninteresting.

### WEDNESDAY.

*James Greenland*, aged 25, wheelwright, was indicted for having committed a rape on the person of *Jane Matilda Arnold*. Mr. Clarkson conducted the case for the prosecution, and Mr. Phillips defended the prisoner.

It appeared from the evidence of the prosecutrix, who is a good-looking and intelligent girl, apparently about the age of 13 years, that she was a nursery-maid in the service of Mr. Ball, of Duke-street, Grosvenor-square. The prisoner was a servant in the employ of Col. York, of the Guards, who lodged in the house of Mr. Ball. On the night of the 26th May last, as the prosecutrix was going to bed, the prisoner took hold of her and dragged her into his room, and then accomplished his purpose. As soon as she discovered the intent of the prisoner, she screamed loudly, but he seized her by the throat, and held it so tightly that she could not cry out, and could hardly breathe. She had never been into the bed room of the prisoner but once before this affair took place, and that was when another girl was making the bed.

Mr. Phillips addressed the jury for the prisoner, and concluded by calling the following witnesses:—

*Jane Bright* deposed that she was in the service of Mr. Ball. About a fortnight before this occurrence she heard the prosecutrix, *Jane Arnold*, go into the bed-room of the prisoner at about 12 o'clock at night. She mentioned the circumstance to the prosecutrix the next morning, but she did not say anything to her mistress about it until the night of the alleged outrage. On the day this occurred the prosecutrix said to the witness, "I wish I had as many sovereigns as *James* has given me kisses." She further added, that she had been into his bed-room while he was dressing.

Another servant, named *Hannah Sturges*, gave evidence to the same effect, which the prosecutrix, on being recalled, strenuously denied.

Colonel Philip James York deposed that the prisoner had been in his service about two years. He had previously been in his regiment, and had always conducted himself steadily and with propriety.

The learned judge summed up the evidence, and the jury returned a verdict of Guilty.

The learned judge then addressed the prisoner as follows.—The crime of which you have been convicted was attended with great aggravation. You, an inmate of the house, bound to respect the modesty of every female in it, committed this violence upon a girl of tender years. I think the delinquency of to-day has aggravated the case. It is impossible to give credit to it. A very short time ago this was a capital offence, and your life would have been forfeited. It is no longer a capital offence, but the enormity of the crime is such that the legislature has imposed a punishment next to that of death. The sentence that I must necessarily pass upon you is, that you be transported for the term of your natural life.

*Francis Baird*, aged 48, a Post Office letter-carrier, was indicted for having, while employed in that capacity, stolen a letter, containing a letter-

crow, the same being the property of Lord Lowther, the Postmaster-General.

The case was one of the ordinary description, and the charge was clearly brought home to the prisoner.

Baron Gurney having summed up, the jury returned a verdict of Guilty, but at the same time strongly recommending the prisoner to mercy, on account of his previous good character.

Baron Gurney said it was absolutely necessary that the immense amount of property passing through the Post-office should be protected; and therefore, upon a conviction for such an offence, the court had no alternative but to pass a severe sentence, in order to afford a warning and example to others not to commit the like act. The prisoner was then ordered to be transported for life.

*Robert Peck*, aged 25, was indicted for the manslaughter of *James Carroll*, a police constable.

Mr. Rodkin and Mr. Chambers conducted the prosecution, and Mr. Phillips appeared for the prisoner.

The circumstances of this case have already been fully given upon the trial of a man named *Smedley*, who was also indicted for being accessory to the death of the deceased. It will be remembered that a disturbance took place in Bethnal-green, and that the deceased, in the execution of his duty as a police-constable, endeavoured to put an end to it, and took *Smedley*, who was the principal party causing the affray, into custody. The mob attempted to rescue the prisoner, and made use of the most violent language towards the police, and the prisoner and *Smedley* were proved to have both kicked and struck the deceased, who received such severe injury as to occasion his death a few days afterwards.

The jury found the prisoner guilty of an aggravated assault, and Mr. Baron Gurney ordered him to be imprisoned and kept to hard labour for two years.

THE CHARGE OF HIGH TREASON.—Just before Mr. Baron Gurney left the bench, the Grand Jury came into court with a number of bills, and amongst them a true bill against *John Francis* for high treason.

### POLICE.

MANSION-HOUSE.—TUESDAY.—The Lord Mayor having received several authenticated communications from gentlemen, complaining that numbers of men were in the habit of bathing in the Thames, in such places as were particularly exposed to public observation, and that no sort of decency was observed by the bathers when steamers crowded with persons of both sexes passed along, sent for the water-bailiff in order to issue directions that offenders of the description should be brought in custody to the Mansion-house to be dealt with severely.—The water-bailiff said that in the course of every warm summer complaints were made of the conduct of bathers, but he had not heard of or seen any such scandalous exhibitions as had been described.

MARLBOROUGH-STREET.—On Monday Mr. F. Pridham appeared before Mr. Maltby to answer the charge of having committed a very violent assault on Lieutenant-Colonel Baron Osten, under the following peculiar circumstances:—The case excited so much interest that the court was crowded, and amongst those who were present we noticed Lord Wenlock, Major-General Brotherton, the Hon. R. Rawley, Sir F. Gerard, Sir F. Goodricke, Sir V. Cotton, the Hon. Mr. Cavendish, Mr. Angstein, the Hon. J. Lowther, M.P., Mr. Brotherton, Mr. Polhill, Mr. Head, Mr. Glegg, &c.—Baron Osten, a gentleman far advanced in years, appeared with his head bound up, and was attended by Mr. Clarkson and Mr. Hobler as his professional advisers.—Mr. Clarkson having addressed the bench, called Baron Osten, who was then sworn; he said—I am Colonel in the Hanoverian Hussars, and have been 26 years in the English army. I live at No. 12, Dover-street. On the 1st of June last I was engaged in my room writing, between two and three o'clock in the afternoon, when I received a visit from the prisoner. My servant first came up, and said a gentleman wanted to see me. As soon as the door was opened the defendant entered, with a stick, which, in its broken state, I can identify. The defendant came into the room in a swaggering manner, stamping on the floor violently. This conversation then took place, as near as I can recollect:—"Baron Osten, I presume?" "Yes, Sir, that is my name. Pray, Sir, what is your name, and your business?" Instead of making me a direct answer, the prisoner said, "Do you recollect Dr. Pridham?" I said, "Yes, unfortunately I do, but you are not Dr. Pridham."—"Mr. Clarkson: Look round the court, Baron Osten: I do not see Dr. Pridham here.—Examination resumed.—The prisoner answered "No, I am his friend; here is my card (at the same time throwing a card on the table, and stamping with his stick). I come to ask you, in Dr. Pridham's name, whether you ever traduced his character, or something of that sort, at Pratt's Billiard Club, or anywhere else, or whether you said he had been a marker at a billiard-table?" I answered, "I do not actually recollect saying Dr. Pridham was a marker, but it had been said he was a billiard-marker; that reports to that effect existed, and that I had every reason to believe they were true." I added, "I am not the only person who circulates these reports" naming, at the same time, a gentleman who had mentioned circumstances of a similar nature. He then asked me, "Whom have you named these reports to?" I answered, "That is immaterial. I can have no further communication with you; I beg you will leave my room immediately;" at the same time I rang the bell, and as soon as my servant entered, I told him to be in attendance at the door. The servant had hardly quitted the room and closed the door, before the prisoner addressed me again, and asked me, "Had you not a conviction that these reports were false when you paid the money for the bill?" I said, "No, Sir, I have never yet arrived at that conviction." The moment I said these words, the prisoner gave me a violent blow with his stick across my chest or throat, at the same time calling me a coward and a liar. Near the wall was a sofa, on which were lying two Turkish sabres; I made a step towards the sofa, in order to get one of the sabres to protect myself; but the prisoner was too active for me. He got between me and the sofa, and struck me with his stick a most tremendous blow on the head. The stick broke with the force of the blow, and I was covered with blood. I tried to grapple with him, seeing I could not get hold of a sword. The prisoner struck me more blows with the thick end of the stick, which had a silver top to it. The servant rushed into the room, and caught hold of the prisoner. I nearly fainted from loss of blood, and have but a slight recollection of what followed. The police, I believe, were sent for.—Mr. Maltby asked the defendant if he wished to put any questions to Baron Osten?—The defendant answered in the negative.—Mr. Richard Sherrard, surgeon, No. 8, New Bond-street, examined: I was sent for to Baron Osten. I found two severe contused and lacerated wounds on the head, which divided the integuments to the bone. There was also a severe bruise near the temple. The wounds had been evidently produced by some heavy blunt instrument, such as the stick now produced.—Mr. Clarkson: Were they dangerous wounds?—Mr. Sherrard: From the extremely swollen state of the wounds, I could not at first tell the real extent of the injury.—Mr. Clarkson: Were they inflicted on such a part of his person as was likely to put his life in jeopardy?—Mr. Sherrard: Certainly.—It was not necessary for the baron to keep his bed; but I directed he should be kept as quiet as possible.—Mr. Clarkson: Was such an injury likely to produce serious effects on the constitution of a gentleman like Baron Osten?—Mr. Sherrard: I think it was likely, from the fever occasioned by the injury. I did not at first apprehend any fatal result; but from the symptoms which supervened, I had occasion to change my opinion. I found in the evening the usual symptoms of fracture, and it was not until the following morning I could say that my patient was out of danger.—Mr. Clarkson said he should call upon an officer of the name of Smith, at a future day, and in another place, to give evidence of the words used by Dr. Pridham to his son, and, if necessary, he should have no objection to produce him if the magistrate thought fit.—Mr. Maltby was of opinion that the evidence was not necessary on the present charge.—James Sudbury, servant to the baron, corroborated his master's evidence, so far as related to himself, and added, that on opening the room door, he, seeing the defendant was assaulting his master, collared him and dragged him out of the room.—Police-constable Bird, 150 C, received custody of the prisoner and the piece of stick from one of the servants.—Mr. Maltby observed to the defendant that that was the case against him, and asked him whether he had any questions to ask any of the witnesses?—The defendant, after asking a few unimportant questions of the policeman and the servant, said, with an air of indifference, you have heard their version of the story, now hear mine. I must, however, before entering upon my defence, contradict the statement made by the servant that he laid hold of my collar. He did no such thing. When the bell was rung by his master, he merely came into the room, danced a sort of hornpipe, and then ran off. (Laughter.) Had he stopped, I might possibly not have flogged the man as I did. I, however, was the person first assaulted. The facts of the case are these:—My father having heard that the baron had spread reports concerning him which were highly derogatory to his character, and believing that he kept out of the way through fear of the consequences, we, on Monday last, determined to search him out, and demand an explanation. We went to Crookford's and White's club-houses, but not finding him at either of them, I, as the day was hot, requested my father to wait whilst I went to Limer's Hotel to make further inquiries. I was then told that the baron resided at No. 12, Dover-street, Piccadilly; where I went, and after knocking at the door, which was opened by a fat man, inquired whether the baron was at home, and was answered in the affirmative by his servant, who, without waiting for my card, skipped up stairs so fast that I could scarcely overtake him. At this time I had not the slightest intention of assaulting the complainant. On entering the room, I, as he says, asked whether he was Baron Osten, to which he replied, "Who are you?" I then presented my card, and demanded of him whether it was true that he had circulated reports calumniating the character of my father, Dr. Pridham? He hemmed and hawed for some time, and at length replied, that he was not the only person who had done it, and mentioned, among others, Sir Vincent Cotton as being one who had circulated the report. I answered that Sir Vincent Cotton had never given credit to the rumour. He then desired me to leave the room, and I laid my hand on his shoulder, demanding an answer, yes or no. He then pushed me away.—Mr. Maltby asked whether this was the assault he complained of?—He answered that it was, and that he considered it an insult which no gentleman could brook. Mr. Maltby observed that he had, by laying his hands on the baron, committed the

first assault.—The defendant continued: I then struck him with my stick on his shoulder. He then attempted to seize a sabre which lay on the sofa, and had he got hold of it, murder might have been committed, as I am so expert a swordsman, that I should have wrested it from him, and perhaps cut him to pieces. (Great laughter.) He then rang again, and the servant again came in, danced another hornpipe, and went out. I then laid my stick about the fellow's head, who howled most lustily. At length, having beaten him to my heart's content, I went out of the room. At the door was met by some females who came running up stairs; some, I suppose, of the landlord's family. One of them put her apron to her eyes, and, whining, said, "Oh! the poor baron's murdered." Another squatted down and seized me by the leg, while the fat man, having toiled up stairs, laid hold of me by the collar. (Roars of laughter.)—Mr. Clarkson said he had to remind the prisoner that he had alluded to a gentleman of rank, and he thought it only fair to tell him that that gentleman was now present.—The defendant apologised for making use of any name; it had slipped from him accidentally in the heat of the moment.—Mr. Clarkson then (addressing the bench) said, that after the prisoner's statement the affair had assumed such a complexion that the magistrate could have no alternative but to commit him for trial, unless her Majesty's subjects were to be assailed with impunity and their lives endangered by every beardless boy.—Mr. Maltby observed to the defendant that after looking at the evidence, coupled with his own admission, it became his duty to commit him to Newgate for trial.—Defendant (carelessly): Very well, sir.—He was then removed.—The complainant wished to answer his statement, but was prevented by Mr. Clarkson, who said there was no occasion for it.—Sir Vincent Cotton observed that as he had been alluded to, he would merely say, that so far from his having said that he did not believe the report, he wished to state publicly that he not only believed it to be perfectly true, but that he had been similarly served by the same party about ten years since.

LAMBETH-STREET.—DESPERATE ATTEMPT AT MURDER.—*Nicholas Foster*, a journeyman painter, was placed within the felon's bar, before Mr. Henry, on a charge of cutting his wife's throat. Police Constable *Pierre Driscoll*, H 24, stated that about two o'clock that morning, while going his rounds, he heard violent cries of "murder" proceed from the house No. 1, Back's-buildings, Rosemary-lane, and he in consequence went as fast as he could to the house, and knocked as loud as he could for admittance, but the landlord and landlady were so much affected at the appearance of the prisoner's wife, that it was some time before they could open the door. On his obtaining admittance he saw the prisoner's wife covered with blood from head to foot, and on her observing him she exclaimed, "He has cut my throat with a razor," and the prisoner, who was standing at the top of the landing, replied, "Oh! Nelly, don't shame me. You know I didn't." The prisoner also denied having used the razor. The prisoner's wife was afterwards removed to the London Hospital. The prisoner, though cautioned by the magistrate, entered into a long and rambling history of the affair, and of the general conduct of his wife. He said that on Monday evening they went up stairs to their room, taking with them a pot of half-and-half, and he boiled some eggs in the kettle for supper, and while enjoying the latter they had some words. When about to eat his fifth egg he had a knife in his hand, and was going to cut the top off, when his wife rushed upon him, and he stretching his arm out to defend himself, the knife pressed against her, and inflicted the wound before mentioned. On his doing so his wife accused him of having cut her throat with a razor, and screamed out murder. The prisoner here proceeded to state that his wife was a person of drunken and vicious habits; that she was in the habit of getting up after he went to bed, going into the streets and getting drunk, and going with strange men to improper houses.—The landlady of the house where the prisoner lodged, on the contrary, gave the wife an excellent character, and said he had been in the habit of treating her with great brutality. She also said that his wife had frequently declared on that morning that he had cut her throat with a razor.—Mr. Henry remanded the prisoner until his wife was able to attend and give evidence against him.

CLERKENWELL.—DESPERATE ATTEMPT AT STABBING.—Mr. Charles Box, a gentleman residing in King's-road, Gray's Inn-square, preferred a charge of stabbing against *James Foster*, a middle-aged decently-dressed man, of wild and excited appearance. From the evidence it appeared that the prisoner's relatives are very respectable. In consequence of his profligate conduct, they were some years ago obliged to renounce all connexion with him; but they allowed him a sum of seven shillings, which was paid weekly by the complainant. He was in the habit of calling personally at the residence of Mr. Box for the stipend, and this day he called there for that purpose.—The complainant, who appeared to labour under considerable excitement, deposed that in consequence of the prisoner breaking through an arrangement which had been made with him, he had for some weeks back given him only 6s. When he called on witness last week he refused to give him more than the 6s., upon which he became triflingly violent, and threatened to serve him (witness) in the same way that Good, Greenacre and Courvoisier would have done.—Prisoner: It is a fortnight ago since I said that.—The witness proceeded: When the prisoner called on me to-day, I laid down six shillings on the hall table, which he immediately took up. I then asked him to sign a receipt. He refused, and demanded ten shillings, which he said I owed him. I refused, and as he still persevered in declining to sign the receipt, I went to the door, and when he reached it, drew hastily from the breast of his coat a large carving knife, and made a desperate thrust with it at me. I felt the cold steel on my side, but it did not enter my body. He then rushed out of the house. A great crowd assembled, and he was taken into custody by a policeman. After he got outside the gate, he began to brandish the knife.—Mr. Greenwood: What have you to say to this charge?—The prisoner, after admonishing the reporters to do him justice, stated in a vehement, incoherent manner, that his father wished to have him hanged, that his mother died of a certain disease, that whilst pregnant with him she was afflicted with it, the consequence of which was a bad arm. (The defendant then took off his coat, and showed an arm hideously lean and withered.) His family would burn him (he said) at the stake, if they and he lived in times when they could do so. He felt himself a persecuted outcast. He had written to the Vicar of Leeds, who knew him, to interfere in his behalf. He could have stabbed Mr. Box if he liked when writing, but did not attempt it.—J2 G said the prisoner told him after he arrested him, that he took the knife for the purpose of stabbing Mr. Box, and that he was very sorry that he had not done so.—The knife was here produced. It is much of the same size and shape as that which was found on Cooper at the Highbury murder.—The prisoner said the policeman was a liar.—Mr. Greenwood said he should find considerable bail to keep the peace for three months.—The prisoner expressed his inability to get any bail.—He was then committed.

MARYLEBONE.—DUEL PREVENTED.—Wednesday, Inspector Dawkins of the S division of police brought up *Lieut. Colonel Bradshaw*, 37th Regiment, *Mr. John Lee Godlie*, 46, Leicester-square, "gentlemen," and *Lieut. Edward Yates*, the latter of whom said that he resided at Chester (the name of his regiment was not mentioned), on the charge of having met at three o'clock on the same morning, upon Hampstead-heath, for the purpose of committing a breach of the peace by fighting a duel. The facts of the case were not fully gone into; but, upon inquiry, it appears that at the time in question the parties above-named, together with Major William Nisbett Grange, 67th Regiment, were driven up in a post-chaise and a cab, and that they were making their way in the direction of North-end, when two constables, 53 and 191 S, who were fully convinced from what they saw that the intention of the gentlemen was of a hostile nature, took the three defendants into custody, and conveyed them to the Hampstead station-house. Major Grange, who in the confusion escaped, and *Lieut. Col. Bradshaw* were, as it was understood, the principals in the said "affair of honour." The origin of the quarrel did not transpire. The defendants, all of whom were extremely reluctant to describe particularly who and what they were, were severally held to bail in personal security to the amount of £500, and two sureties in £250 each, for their keeping the peace for twelve months. Two pairs of pistols, of which the constables had taken possession, were, upon application being made, delivered up, one pair to *Lieut. Yates*, and the other to Mr. Godlie, both of whom were to have been the "seconds." The required recognizances having been entered into, the parties then quitted the court.

### CORONER'S INQUEST.

DEATH OF A MISER.—SINGULAR AFFAIR.—A few days since a Mr. H. R. Laurie, who is supposed to have been an officer in the army, died in the back room on the second floor of the house No. 21, High-street, St. Giles's, in a state of apparent destitution, so much so, that it was deemed advisable to hold an inquest on his remains. He had been missed some days by the people living in the house, and his room door having been found fastened, it was broken open, and he was found a corpse. At the inquest held before Mr. Wakley, M.P., his death being found to arise from natural causes, a verdict accordingly was returned; but at the same time the witnesses who were examined, said, they had no doubt, from his penurious habits, he was possessed of considerable property, as they had often seen bank notes in his possession. They further stated that he was averse to all society, and had frequently been heard to say that he had done with man, woman, and child, and that he neither wished to visit any one nor to be visited. He had occupied the room, for which he paid 2s. 6d. per week, two years, during which time no person had called upon him. He would never allow any one to enter the apartment. The parochial authorities used all their endeavours to find out his relations, if he had any; and no one having made any enquiry after him, *Cole* and *Harvey*, two of the beadles of the parish, attended by another person, examined the room and found bonds and documents relating to money in the funds to nearly £1000. The room was in a most filthy state, there being neither bed nor bedding in it. Who is entitled to the property is at present unknown. At the inquest the coroner observed that the Queen's Remembrancer should be made acquainted with the amount of the deceased's property, if that was found to be considerable, and no claimant appeared.





THE FASHIONS.

Rue de la Chaussée d'Antin, Paris, June.

Dear Mr. Editor,—I take the earliest opportunity of mentioning that our élégantes are seen at the promenade, in a very pretty walking dress, "a redingote en Pekin rayé," with small bouquet glace blanc, the corsage and sleeves buolonnés, divided by passementeries, and a trimming in similar style of quadruple rows in front, descending from the corsage, en tablier. The camail associates very well with this costume, particularly that made in silk glacée a deux nuances, with a worked laced edging; the gorge de pigeon garnished with ruches découpées, cut out of the same material, is a lovely addition to the summer toilette; it is, however, sometimes exchanged for the embroidered muslin scarf.

The mouchoirs Nankin have become great favourites for the toilette (en négligée) for the carriage or for riding; they are very much adopted, their lightness renders them so exceedingly convenient. Adieu, Monsieur, au revoir, JULIE.

## POPULAR PORTRAITS.—No. I.



Mr. MUNTZ, M.P.

If fortune has blessed the reader with a seat in the Legislature, or cursed him with a Chancery suit, or visited him with a pressing invitation to meet certain of her Majesty's Judges at Westminster, or cast his lot as a reporter, a lawyer's clerk, or a cabman, or any other learned profession that necessitates his attendance in the venerable locality dedicated to law making and law expounding, it is "lots to blanks" but he has seen the subject of the present sketch—Mr. Muntz—the hairy and independent member for Birmingham. As our legislators do not carry their M.P. embroidered on their collars, after the fashion of the A division, many may have encountered a tall figure striding down Parliament-street, between four and five, with a stick in his dexter hand much more deserving to be called a

"Giant pine,  
Prop of my godlike steps,"

than the lanky gooseberry bush pulled up by the roots with which Henry Phillips did the classically ridiculous as *Polyphemus* in *Acis and Galatea*:—they may, we repeat, have encountered such an apparition, and not been aware that they had met and stared at rather an enlarged unit of the collective wisdom of the nation. Perhaps our sketch may apprise them, for the first time, of the fact, if they can recognise the honourable and hirsute member uncovered, in the act of presenting a petition. Mr. Muntz is one of those physically remarkable figures that arrest the eye of the stranger, as it wanders over the common-place forms that occupy the benches of the House, wondering, in his first simplicity, that legislators should, after all, be so much like ordinary men. He is a salient point, a break in the uniformity of smooth chins and every-day broadcloth; and once seen he is not easily forgotten. The reader will have inferred that Mr. Muntz is in person tall and muscular, and beyond this we cannot assist him, for, with the exception of his eyes and nose, his countenance is completely shrouded with that covering of hair which has given him a sort of notoriety. His features may be good or bad, but their beauty and defects are concealed. His style of dress is also peculiar, and his lower habiliments are as loose as his beard and whiskers are ample. He indulges in a vast superfluity of both extremities. The lip and chin could hardly be more

plentifully clothed, but a single breadth of stuff would make his trousers perfectly oriental. Another peculiarity is less common and more valuable than any eccentricity of person and dress—that is his magnificent voice, which is clear, deep, and powerful; there is no difficulty in hearing him; he is almost the only member who can, without apparent effort, make himself perfectly audible through the impatience or reluctance of the house. This quality is by no means common, and many speakers do not even make an effort to be heard beyond their right and left hand neighbours. Half the speeches during the discussion of the Tariff have literally and truly been "perfectly inaudible in the gallery." The voice of Mr. Muntz would have made the fortune of an actor.

In politics the hon. gent. must be considered an extreme radical; but we believe he is perfectly honest and sincere in his opinions. His first appearance in public life was during the sway of the Birmingham Political Union; but it was not till the retirement of Mr. Attwood from Parliament that he obtained a seat in the Legislature; he has not, we believe, sat more than two parliaments. He is connected with the manufactures of the country, and may be considered a tolerable authority on questions connected with them; for this reason, his assenting to the policy of Sir R. Peel, with regard to the imposition of the property-tax, was not unimportant, though in giving it he anticipated a difference of opinion with many of his constituents on the subject. He is proprietor of some rather extensive rolling-mills in the large town he represents, and his son, we understand, has filled the office of Mayor for the same place.

Mr. Muntz does not speak often in the House, and when he does his style is rather the conversational than the oratorical. On the whole, we do not know that Birmingham could send up a better member of those opinions; certainly it could not furnish a more remarkable man.

Mr. FERRAND, M.P., next week.

## THE BELLES LETTRES.

The evil days of tariff and income-tax discussion have exerted an evil influence over the department of the Belles Lettres, and just as we had some hopes of seeing these brought to a close, the whole world has been frightened from its propriety by the proclamation condemning it to all manner of uncertainty about its sovereigns, and which though dealing with our gold, has by no means produced the confidence and repose of the golden age. All this has pressed heavily on literature; men's minds are untuned to poetry, and not very well disposed towards prose, except in the shape of parliamentary debates, which, we suppose, do find readers somewhere, for they are regularly printed. The weather, too, is unpropitious; the very idea of an epic in twelve books, or a bulky octavo, induces incipient perspiration. We have reason to congratulate ourselves, therefore, at the little that presents itself to the glance we have cast over the literary world for the past week, for criticism with the thermometer at eighty-five is severe work, and not likely to be approached with that spirit of good-nature which we hope, with due regard to justice, always to maintain.

The presses of Colburn and Bentley (now divided) continue to send forth an occasional novel, and Bulwer, in "Ever, or the ill-omened Marriage," has again ventured into verse. We may probably turn to this collection of poems again, for they are not to be passed over with a mere cursory remark; but has he not thrown his best poetry into his prose? The "Romantic Biography of the Age of Elizabeth, by the Benedictine Order of Glendalough," edited by Dr. W. C. Taylor, and published by Bentley, may mislead many by the gravity of its title, reference to prefaces not being a universal practice. The "Benedictine order of Glendalough" is an order not to be found in the Catholic church; it is *sui generis* and akin to those "Monks of the Screw" who flourished and drank in the days of Curran and Grattan. Our modern monks are a society of collegians from Dublin, who, in an excursion through the county of Wicklow, determine to draw on the College library, and give the world a taste of the quality of that historical lore that had so much delighted them in its calm retreats. The present brace of volumes are the result. The reader will find much curious matter connected with the most interesting periods of history among their contents; Francis I., Queen Elizabeth, Mary Queen of Scots, the Cardinal de Lorraine, Dr. Dee and other eminent or notorious characters appear in the pages of the authors. Beyond this we cannot go in our analysis.

Thomas Hood has published a letter on the Copyright question in the last number of the *Athenæum*, in which he treats the subject *more suo*. The letter is long; but here is an extract:—

"Apropos of cheapness, it seems never to have occurred to the sticklers for it, that an article may become unreasonably reasonable—that the consumer may be benefited overmuch. For example, there have been certain staring shop announcements to be seen about London, in which the low price of the commodities was vouched for by the ruin of the manufacturer—broad proclamations that the 'Great Bargains in Cotton' had shut up the mills, and that the 'Wonderfully Reduced Silks' had exhausted not only the bowels of the worm but those of the weaver. But is such a consummation a favourable one, and devoutly to be wished, whatever the fabric? Is it really desirable to see our authors publicly advertised as 'Unprecedented Sacrifices?' Or would anybody, except Mr. Wakley, or some useless Utilitarian, be actually gratified by reading such a placard as the following:—

"UNEXAMPLED DISTRESS IN GRUB STREET!"

"GREAT REDUCTION IN LITERATURE!!"

"PROSE UNDER PRIME COST!!! POETRY FOR NOTHING!!!!"

"It is certain, nevertheless, that new works, and especially periodical ones, have been projected and started, during the Rage for Cheap Literature, at rates so ruinously low that they might afford brown bread and single Gloucester to the publishers or to the writers, but certainly not for both. Thus, a few months since, I was applied to, myself, to contribute to a new journal, not exactly gratuitously, but at a very small advance upon nothing—and avowedly because the work had been planned according to that estimate. However, I accepted the terms conditionally; that is to say, provided the principle could be properly carried out. Accordingly, I wrote to my butcher, baker, and other tradesmen, informing them that it was necessary, for the sake of cheap literature and the interest of the reading public, that they should furnish me with their several commodities at a very trifling per centage above cost price. It will be sufficient to quote the answer of the butcher:—

"Sir,—Respect your note. Cheap literaturer be blowed. Butchers must live as well as other peep—and if so be you or the readin publick wants to have meat at prime cost, you must buy your own beast-esses, and kill yourselves. I remane, &c., JOHN STOKES."

"And, truly, why not cheap anything, or everything, as well as cheap literature? Cheap beef, cheap beer, cheap butter, and cheap bread. As to books, the probability is, that distant re-issues would be at reduced rates; but even supposing them to remain at their original prices, why should Mr. Thomson of 1843 have his 'Waverley' any cheaper than Mr. Thomson of 1814?"

We have much satisfaction in also quoting the following remarks from our contemporary the *Athenæum*, and we give full accordance to the spirit in which they are penned:—

"In addition to the knighthood bestowed upon Mr. Bishop, and announced by us last week, her Majesty has been graciously pleased to bestow a like honour on Mr. George Hayter, Mr. C. Ross, and Mr. William Allan. It is in no narrow or envious spirit that we must pointedly remark, that while three painters and one musician have been thought worthy of such distinction, Literature and Science are passed over, as though they had neither mark nor value in this coun-

try. In short, titles seem to have been bestowed on the principle of Sir Robert Peel's invitations to that memorable party, at which his Majesty the King of Prussia was desirous to meet "our most distinguished men, in the several departments of art and science" (see ante p. 132), and our authors, and philosophers, and scholars must continue to find abroad that recognition which is so strangely denied them at home. That they do find this, is evidenced by the late proceedings of the King of Prussia, with reference to the new order of merit he has recently instituted, and of which Baron von Humboldt is appointed chancellor. Here painting is recognised, Professor Cornelius, the distinguished artist in fresco, being nominated vice-chancellor—and music not forgotten, since M. Listz and Dr. Mendelssohn-Bartholdy have been enrolled among the chevaliers—but English literature and science are also thought worthy of distinction; Sir John Herschel, Mr. Moore, and Professor Faraday, having likewise been placed on the Prussian roll of honour. It is vexatious that to prove justice even-handed, we should have to look beyond the barriers of our own island. While on the subject of 'stars, ribbons, medals,' and such gear, we may record, that the King of the Netherlands has recently presented M. Eugène Sue, the well known French novelist, with a medal of his newly-founded Order of the Lion; and that according to the *Diario di Roma*, his Holiness the Pope has busied himself in the restoration of the Order of Constantine, founded by Pope Sylvester, "as a reward for merit in the sciences and literature." M. Raoul Rochette, Secretary of the Paris *Académie des Inscriptions*, is one of the new knights."

COMIC NURSERY TALES.—BLUE BEARD. By F. W. N. BAYLEY, Esq. (Author of the "New Tale of a Tub.") With Illustrations numerous and humorous. London: Orr and Co.

The first glance at this elegant little book almost inclined us to take up the cudgels with Mr. Bayley, for ruthlessly destroying, as we imagined, one of the most pleasurable associations of our childhood, by his sly, philosophical, and inimitable burlesque of BLUE BEARD; the best remembered, perhaps, of our nursery tales. We feared the intense interest with which in our pinafore days we remember to have mused upon the mysterious chamber and the still more mysteriously stained key, was lost to us for ever. Our disappointment was, therefore, the more agreeable to find that our old friend was only presented to us in a new guise—that the whole version of the story was adhered to, only that it was thrown into rollicking, burlesque rhymery, such as Ingoldsby and others run riot in over olden legends and more modern plays. The "dear familiar tale" is, in fact, told pleasantly enough—but our chief praise is for the illustrations, and these are of their kind inimitable. It is admitted of Blue Beard that he

Was not an especially handsome man:  
He didn't beat young Adonis hollow,  
Nobody ever called him Apollo,  
And people would hiss us  
If we said Narcissus  
Was formed of the pattern he did follow!  
No such thing—it would never do—  
He wasn't a beautiful boy to view.  
And as great historians ought to be true,  
We tell our youth,  
In the spirit of truth,  
That this gentleman's beard was terribly blue!  
Blue was his beard, and blue was his name,  
For his father and mother,  
For want of another,  
Had christened him BLUE BEARD for "that same."

His beard, we said, was thoroughly blue,  
And nothing that woman or man could do—  
Shave without, or invention within,  
Could change the colour of Blue Beard's chin!  
Rowland's Macassar, or Fox's dye,  
Each it was vain for him to try;  
Mechi's razors, or Warren's jet,  
Another colour he could not get!  
He lathered it once, with intense delight,  
Hoping that soaping would make it white;  
And then again he lathered it back,  
Hoping that soaping would make it black;  
Then he shaved it again and again,  
But it wouldn't do, the thing was plain,  
Uncommonly plain, that it wouldn't do,  
For the beard continued undoubtedly blue!



Want of space prevents our extracting "the Courtship, Speed, and Wedding." We must even pass the honey-moon, and not pause to peep into the fatal closet with Mrs. Bluebeard, but let our author depict her husband's rage when he found, on inquiring for his keys, that his spouse had failed to obey his parting injunction.

"Odd's bodkins!" cried he—he was fond of them both—  
That is bodkins and odds—  
And he'd put them together to make up an oath—  
That might rise to the gods  
On the wings of the storm, in most blood-thirsty fashion,  
Whenever he felt in a thundering passion,  
"Odd's bodkins!" with voice of a Stentor, roared he,  
"Explain, ma'am, to me,  
What the reason I see  
A red stain of blood on that bright little key!"  
Lady Blue Beard fell on her knees that so shook,  
And she turned on her fierce lord the tenderest look,  
And she said, what appears not exactly the truth,  
But still in the innocent manner of youth,  
"As you ask me to say—  
Oh, don't scowl, my lord, pray,  
In that terrible way!  
How the blood met the key—or the key met the blood—  
I suppose one or the other will be just as good—  
All I know is—..... I fear  
You mean something bad by that terrible leer—  
But do now—do—don't,  
There, I know now you won't!"



All I know is—that—yes, that as true as I'm here,  
With my heart like to freeze,  
As I shake on my knees,  
That—I haven't—no—haven't the slightest idea!"



One more extract to explain the sisterly devotion of sweet "sister Anne," and we must close this little book, which we cordially recommend to all our readers who love the *vis comica*.

"Sister Anne! sister Anne!  
That horrible man  
Is about to cut me off in my prime,  
And when I civilly ask him what time  
He thought I might live,  
Ten minutes was all that the monster would give."

"So while I'm devoting my soul to prayer,  
It's lucky, my darling, that you're up there:  
Oh, lie down, love, on the castle top,  
Your sharpest eye to the telescope pop,  
Keep the telescope close to the rail,  
Balance it, love, on the 'sliding scale';  
And, sister Anne,  
If you should twig a man,  
Do bring him as near as the telescope can!  
And see if my brothers are coming this way.  
For I expected them both to-day;  
And I should be  
In the greatest glee  
If they killed my husband before he killed me!"

Sister Anne saw at once time was not to be lost,  
So on to the castle her body she tossed;  
On to the battlement nearest the sky,  
And she clapped the telescope close to her eye,  
And she kept looking out, while her sister down stairs,  
Was momentarily interrupting her prayers,  
By sending a question, of desperate prying,  
Up to the place where Miss Annie was lying,—  
Lying, and looking with all her might,  
First straight forward, then left, then right,  
All from the top of the Baron's abode,  
As far as the telescope reached down the road.



"Sister Anne, Sister Anne, pray what do you see?"  
"See? not the ghost of a soul!" said she.  
"Sister Anne, on what does your eye now fall?"  
"Alas! dear sister, on nothing at all!  
Nothing at all the landscape shows  
But the sun that shines and the grass that grows;  
And it's very provoking that no one should pass  
Just now between the sun and the grass."  
"Sister Anne, is nobody coming, my dear?"  
"You've exactly guessed it—there's nobody here!"

It would be an injustice to the skill of Messrs. Vizetelly, brothers, did we fail to notice the elegance and taste with which this little volume is got up. In such matters they stand unrivalled.

#### MUSIC.

**PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY.**—The presence of Mendelssohn at the Philharmonic Society has been the musical event of the week. Every arrival of this distinguished composer on our English shores is welcomed with a warmth of homage and enthusiasm commensurate with the greatness of his genius and honourable to the enlightenment of the land. Mendelssohn is one of the first men of his age. His style of composition may be said to combine all the strength and fervour of the wilder German school, with the smoothness and polished harmony of works wherein inspiration and high wrought description have yielded to softer imagery and classic beauty of design. In all his writings the spirit of poetry is visible, and has a pervading presence in every composition that has swelled the measure of his fame. Himself a fervid admirer of Beethoven, he often grasps the wondrous glories of the style in which that great magician wrote, with something of a sympathizing power, and with an imaginative grandeur alike impressive and sublime. Anon, in gentler melodies he has spotted all the graces of his muse; or, turning from the flowers of musical literature, to tread again upon higher paths and with more ambitious purpose, he has filled his mind with the majesty of sacred har-

mony, and worked out the stately solemnities of religious adoration, and with all the eloquence that genius can give to song. It is then no marvel that he should be regarded everywhere with an enthusiasm, which grows none the colder because it is generally coupled with esteem. The latter tribute is chiefly paid to his personal conduct and demeanour.



PORTRAIT OF MENDELSSOHN.

Mendelssohn is a man of remarkable modesty and extreme gentleness of manner. Mild, quiet, and affable, he is said when apart from the absorbing influences of the poet's calling—for he who writes the poetry of music is a poet sure—to rejoice in the domestic affections, and, happy in the home circle with his wife and children, to be as proud of their presence as of the loudest applause of the world. His personal appearance would go far to indicate such a frame of mind. He is cheerful, placid, and of undisturbed aspect, with a certain tone of thoughtfulness over his countenance, which bespeaks the activity and exercise of the faculties within. It is a beautiful sight to see him conduct a full orchestra. We shall never forget the impression he produced at the great Birmingham festival, on the occasion of the production of his famous Hymn of Praise. The magnificent band followed him as if under a spell, which his genius alone kept unbroken. With every action of his wand the sounds and harmonies seemed marshalled in a grand and solemn order, which no intrusion could disturb. The eyes of the musicians were all, as it were, focussed within his own; he communicated with them as if by electricity—made them sympathize with the spirit, catch the impulses, and partake of the emotions of all that was to be interpreted before the thronging multitude, who were listening with blended awe, excitement, and admiration, to every feeling symbolized, and every thrill invoked.

It was immediately after this great occasion that Mendelssohn returned to the Continent, but the sensation that had been created at Birmingham did not die, and the moment it became known that he had again paid England a visit, and was to conduct one of his own compositions, a new one too, at the Philharmonic Society, all London was on the *qui vive* to obtain an opportunity of hearing and seeing one who had so greatly signalized himself in every department of his art.

The consequence was that the audience of Monday evening comprised almost every person at all distinguished in the musical world, either as an artist or an amateur. The expectations from a new work by so illustrious a master were fully realized; the symphony was listened to with delight, applauded with enthusiasm, and pronounced (we believe, without a dissentient voice), a composition of transcendent power and exquisite beauty. It appeared to us to possess all the characteristics of Mendelssohn's genius; a grand simplicity of form, great clearness of design, an unceasing flow of charming and expressive melody, and the most rich and beautiful orchestral effects. To analyse a work of such magnitude would demand repeated hearing, but a composition of such vast proportions and varied details can at first leave only a general impression, however delightful, on the memory. A bold and martial air pervades the music; it is full of fire and animation, but never gay; while it breathes many wild and melancholy strains, and there is a sad solemnity in the close which seems to tell the termination of a tragic history. One movement is strongly and decidedly redolent of the Scottish Highlands. We hear the clang of the pibroch, mingled, as it were, with the tread of many feet and the eager cries of a host marching to battle; and the final movement produces a similar impression, though its warlike notes are blended with the wailing sounds of grief and mourning. The former of these movements produced an extraordinary sensation, and was so long and loudly applauded, that Mendelssohn, modest and unpretending as he is, could not misunderstand the unanimous call for its repetition. On the whole, this symphony is probably the most charming orchestral production that has appeared since the symphonies of Beethoven.

The concert was admired in every respect. Every article of the programme was excellent, and every piece, vocal and instrumental, was excellently performed. The other symphony was Haydn's—the eleventh of Salomon's set; and the overtures were Beethoven's *Cariolan* and Weber's *Ruler of the Spirits*. Thalberg played twice, with his usual unrivalled degree of power and brilliancy.

The pianoforte fantasias of this distinguished master were most warmly applauded. That on themes from "Il Don Giovanni" was exquisite, the pianist keeping up throughout his wonderful "running accompaniments," and occasionally executing such *tours de force* as almost electrified his auditors. Part of his fantasia from "La Sonnambula" was encored, with



but few dissentient voices, although the solitary sibilant that was kept up for some seconds afterwards, seemed likely, at first, to create a greater "sensation" than might have been expected from so contemptible a demonstration.

The vocalists present exerted themselves with great success, but the instrumental performances naturally constituted by far the greatest attraction. Miss Birch was not, we thought, in very good voice, but she got through the *scena* from Spohr's "Azor and Zemira" very creditably. It is a pity, however, that she does not sing with a little more spirit and energy. Messrs. Phillips and Mario came in, together with the lady, for a fair share of applause.

Weber's fine overture to the "Ruler of the Spirits" concluded the concert, which, we think, may very safely be designated as the best of the season. The rooms were fully attended, and every piece was thoroughly appreciated by the audience.

#### RUBINI.

Rubini, in spite of all reports of his intention to absent himself, is once more amongst us, and has been crowned with a "triple popularity" for his acceptance of an engagement in England after he had refused all the other musical capitals in the world. His reception at Her Majesty's Theatre on Tuesday night was enthusiastic in the extreme. Every part of the theatre was crowded to excess, and the boxes presented one of the most brilliant assemblages of rank and fashion that has ever been seen within its walls. Her Majesty was present, and half the rank and fashion of the metropolis besides. A laughable contretemps preceded the *clat* of the great singer's appearance.

When the villagers in "La Sonnambula" first stood aside and gazed at the wing it was thought for a moment that Rubini was entering, and Galli, who played the notary, and who was the real party that appeared, was received with a thunder of applause, which was rather cruelly changed into a shout of laughter, as soon as the mistake was discovered. But Rubini entered soon after in all the glories of an opera villager, and was received with an enthusiasm which even he, knowing how high he stands in the favour of the public, could scarcely have anticipated. Bouquets were at once in requisition, flying from every direction to the feet of the *primo tenore*, who picked them up and bowed, and bowed and picked them up, while Persiani, who was *Amina*, assisted him in collecting his glories, and forced into his hand an immense bunch of flowers. His value was more obvious than ever on this occasion. It was at once felt by the audience that there was something better than they had been accustomed to hear during the previous part of the season—something which they had long been accustomed to during seasons gone by. At once, without an effort, his voice filled the house, and that artistical management of it, those brilliant embellishments, told with renewed effect, and at the end of almost every air acclamations were repeated, and bouquets were in fresh requisition. At the end of the first act he and Persiani were rapturously called to appear before the curtain, and at the end of the opera the compliment was repeated, while his air in the second act, "Pasci il guardo" was unanimously encored.

We may possibly, before Rubini makes his final farewell to the public, present our readers with his portrait, and a memoir of his professional career. Now, however, we are content to copy one of those admirable caricature busts by Dantan, in which the strongest likeness is preserved with the extravagance; and which, if it be everywhere laughed at by our friends in their good humour, will be only so on account of the ludicrous truth and spirit of the burlesque resemblance of "The first tenor of his age."



THE PRIMO TENORE OF HER MAJESTY'S THEATRE.

#### MADemoiselle RACHEL.

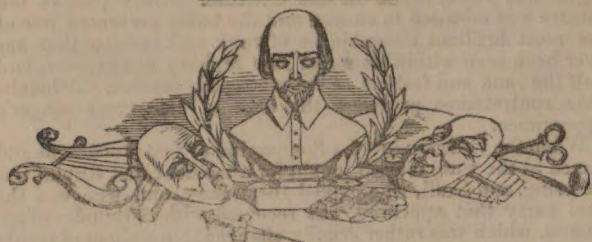
In presenting to our readers a portrait of Rachel, we would fain refer to the parts she has promised to sustain during her short sojourn among us. The character of *Ariane* (or, as we would call it, *Ariadne*), in which this great tragedian is to appear to-night (Friday), is in the tragedy by Thomas Corneille, a poet, who, though far below the level of the great Pierre Corneille, has always held a high place in French literature. The play, after an interval of many years, has been lately revived, for the sake of Mdle. Rachel's personation of the heroine, a part eminently fitted for the display of her peculiar



MADemoiselle RACHEL.



powers. She appeared in it for the first time at the *Théâtre Français* only a few weeks ago, and her performance made an immense impression on the public. We observed at the time that the principal Parisian journals—the *Courrier Français*, the *National*, the *Constitutionnel*, the *Quotidienne*, and others—spoke of it in terms of the highest eulogy; and the *Journal des Débats*, which has all along exhibited the very reverse of partiality towards Mademoiselle Rachel, admitting in its elaborate critique her great talent and success in the character. This journal says, that if Mademoiselle Rachel had been sustained by the poet, *Ariane* would have been her best part after that of *Hermione*. It is true, that the younger Corneille is not so great a poet as Racine, nor is *Ariane* so fine a tragedy as *Andromaque*; but the piece has much dramatic merit, and the character of the heroine is full of that intense and overwhelming passion, in the expression of which Rachel so infinitely transcends every other living actress, either on her own stage or on ours. We are induced to make these remarks by the circumstance, that, her engagement being limited to six nights, it is understood she will not repeat any of her parts; and we wish to make our theatrical readers aware, before its performance, that *Ariane* is one of the most remarkable and striking of her characters.



THE DRAMA.

## HAYMARKET.—IRISH ACTORS.

Strange as it may appear, there is no species of representation which affords so much delight or occasions so much side-splitting risibility to John Bull as the personification of the merry, rollicking, uproarious, blundering, and ingenious denizens of the "sister isle." Whatever faults of character may be ascribed to them by our more phlegmatic-fellow countrymen—and whatever prejudices may be entertained (as is by some asserted) against them amongst us—certain it is that on the stage their faults and our prejudices are no longer apparent, and the Irishman there developed "all in his glory," on the full tide of his frolic, and his impudence overwhelms our antipathies, and bears with him no inconsiderable portion of our regard. What a bold roystering incarnation does he present of infinitely various attributes—of simplicity leavened with shrewdness—of guile seemingly almost the offspring of simplicity, so ill sustained, so deficient in Machiavelism—of virtues, half savage, perhaps some of them, but too deeply ingrained in humanity to be despised or repudiated by civilization—of gravity more frequently superinduced by the perils or the sorrows of others than his own, and of gaiety ever springing and irrepressible, that, like the warriors who hurl back on their foes the missiles which were flung to destroy them, makes the very calamities which Fortune showers, the means of self-sustenance against her attacks, and of mockery of her power. "A brave man struggling against the storms of fate" is no doubt a very interesting as well as a noble object of contemplation; but a merry one under similar difficulties is (as the patronage afforded to all representatives of the Irish character attests) an object, if not equally interesting, infinitely more amusing and attractive. The strong heart, like the strong man, may be broken or ground by the iron pressure of external circumstances; but though many shudder at, few love to witness its fate; while crowds will follow the track of the merry juggler who comes out of all perils unscathed; in whose favour Nature's laws seem suspended, and with respect to whom it is seen that what is death to others is mirth to him. There are feelings too of a much deeper character, and fountains of much purer sympathy, mingling in the inducement which leads crowds to witness the theatrical representations to which we refer. However, we had taken up our pen but to advert to a circumstance of no more exciting interest than the appearance of a new candidate for fame, as an Irish actor, on the boards of the Haymarket Theatre on Tuesday night, and the digression into which we find that a passing fit of moralization has led us, will oblige us materially to abridge our intended remarks on that head, as well as to postpone to a future occasion a comparative history of the merits and peculiarities of other stage delineators of Hibernian drolleries, in which we had a penchant for indulging. Mr. O'Neill is the euphonious name of the new aspirant to fill the throne of Power, and is every inch a genuine Patlander. The richness of his brogue he enunciates to perfection, the wildness of his "whoop," he intonates beyond comparison, and of the humour and fun he seems as redolent as any admirer of "ould Ireland" could desire. The part he enacted was *Dr. O'Toole*, in the humorous farce of the *Irish Tutor*. The first appearance of an actor in a character sustained by so able a master of his craft as Power was certainly a difficult essay, and, considering the difficulty, Mr. O'Neill might feel very well pleased with his success. The audience were particularly gratified and loud in their applause, and, at the close of the performance, obliged *Dr. O'Toole* to appear before them to receive their congratulations and make his obeisance. However, it would be exaggeration to assert that the comparatively unpractised debutant, labouring under the want of complete ease and self-possession which long experience on the stage alone can give, was as completely efficient and faultless as Power. There was wanting that ability to make points tell, by dwelling on them and holding them out, as it were, to the perception of all within the theatre, which longer practice would afford. Mr. O'Neill seemed to have entertained an acute perception of the fastidiousness of a London audience, and seemed therefore willing rather to make moderate hits, than by attempting too much to run the risk of incurring ridicule or giving offence. He is by no means a servile imitator of Power, and introduced into the representation some peculiar features successfully ludicrous. He danced his Irish jig surpassingly well, and seemed to have throughout an exhaustless fund and a thorough appreciation of fun. Whether his performance in other characters will justify the approbation which his debut obtained, time alone will determine, but, on the whole, we pronounce his performance intrinsically to be more than respectable, and, considering the difficulties of his position, highly creditable.



LITERATURE.

## TRAITS AND STORIES OF THE IRISH PEASANTRY. Curry, Dublin. Part 3.

This number is more than usually rife with good things, and to the lover of terse humour it will, in spicy brilliancy, prove a welcome "monthly visitor." Mr. Carleton, the talented producer of the work before us, merits the full measure of praise which the British press has honourably awarded regarding the writings of this favoured son of Erin. Did our limits permit, this week, we would gladly avail ourselves of the pages before us for supplying our readers with a sample, not only of the sterling quality of the work, but the spirit of exciting humour which more or less characterizes the "free-will offerings" of the Irish peasantry.

## THE EVERGREEN. Sherwood, London. No. 7.

We are well pleased with the taste and arrangement evinced in the getting up of this work. It is really what its title implies, a miscellany of fact and fiction, yet without so worthy that we gladly express our hearty commendation in its favour; teeming, as it does, with evidence of vigour, and sparks of rich and rare genius. The illustrations are good, though somewhat in the "saw and yellow leaf" of age.

## THE QUEEN'S VOYAGE; OR THE FOLLIES OF SCOTLAND. Gilling, London.

We are favoured with this emanation of the muse in a play of fancy that, at least, cannot fail to amuse. The author spares neither age nor sex in his merciless application of the power to wield a poet's whip. Each and all receive their due amount of castigation, and more; but we leave our readers to judge of its merits, otherwise, according to their own will and pleasure.

## THE GARDENER AND PRACTICAL FLORIST. Part 1. Groombridge, London.

Though a wide field in this instance has been chosen, and though numerous the labourers, yet the work before us, we doubt not, will meet the favour of those for whom it has been called into existence; nor will the popular reader digest the contents of "The Gardener" without benefit.

## AIRD'S SELF-INSTRUCTING FRENCH GRAMMAR. Cunningham, London.

This little unassuming tome will be found the more deserving general patronage the better it becomes known. Mr. Aird, though a young aspirant to fame, is no theoretic teacher; but gathers his "examples" and *mode* from the "school" of experience. We have glanced over the pages of this grammar, and at once express our unqualified approval of the work. Such of our readers as seek intimacy with correct French—the language regulated as it ought to be—will but consult their own benefit when they study the "laws" laid down by Mr. Aird.

## THE HERBERTS. By the Author of "Elphinstone." 3 vols. 8vo. Saunders and Otley, London.

We have seldom perused a novel, of late years, boasting like claims to merit with the work now on our table. In the "Herberts" there are, indeed, but few attempts at the mawkish sentimentality of modern novel-writing; and the work, instead of being got up to sell, appears rather designed to instruct, by the strength of its *morale* and the number of *teaching facts* to which it layeth claim. Unnatural stiffness, and worked-up display of *plot*, have been, very wisely, banished from the narrative of these volumes; and, instead of the namby-pamby *echoism* of every-day romance writing, we have a work really possessing and maintaining claims to originality and vigour, as its characterising features. The incidents are painted distinct and natural. Indeed, few readers will rise from the attentive perusal of "The Herberts" without acknowledging that they have seen all the characters here defined, full of bloom and activity in the living world. Hence our opinion of the work is considerably enhanced; and hence we consider it but a duty to acknowledge our opinion of its merits, as a work of fiction, teeming with truthful colouring and substantial reality. As we hate plagiarism, and stale phraseology, and unnatural romance, so do we esteem a novel of this stamp the more. There is, likewise, a benevolence of opinion characterised throughout the work, which is worthy of note; and which cannot fail to prove its strongest recommendation to those who seek to keep pace, in their reading, with the march of mind and the spirit of the age in which we live. We detest the want of heart which too many of our "new novels" evince, and therefore concede our meed of approbation, the more readily, to the author of "The Herberts." It is a work, we trust, destined to deserve favour, and to win and to wear lasting laurels.

## COLLECTIONS ILLUSTRATIVE OF THE GEOLOGY, HISTORY, ANTIQUITIES, AND ASSOCIATIONS OF CAMBERWELL, AND THE NEIGHBOURHOOD. By DOUGLAS ALLPORT.

This is a spiritedly got up publication, combining at once the usefulness of research, in its origin, and the beauty of illustrative engraving, in its embellishment. The author has spared neither labour nor study, nor time nor expense, in his desire to render the work before us complete, and interesting to the local and general reader. The geology, statistics, and history of Camberwell receive, each, their full measure of attention and care, as evinced in the arrangement and compilation of this work. Public institutions, their origin, history, and objects, and antiquarian records, enlist the labour of the talented compiler; and severally engage the attention of the reader, in accordance with their claims to age and importance. The engravings are highly finished, in the best style of art. This book will be of immense advantage to those desirous of learning particulars regarding the locality to which it is intended to confine its delineative claims.

## PROGRESS OF SCIENCE.

Utilitarians may now suspend their clamour for a time, and the most rigidly practical cannot, with any show of reason, exclaim against the no-results which follow from the congregation of the learned. Can anything be more useful than an exposition of the best means of promoting the growth of fat? Anything more practical than the manufacture of cheese? The Parisian savans, at the last meeting of their Academy of Sciences, listened with exemplary patience to a long essay from a M. Romanet on the feasibility of establishing joint-stock cheese manufactories in France, after the model of the Swiss, who manage the matter in this wise. It appears that until recently, in Switzerland, the trade in Gruyere cheese was monopolised by the wealthy; for, be it known to the unlearned in such matters, that it is quite necessary, to secure the quality of the article, that the cheese should be large, and that the milk should be coagulated the day it is drawn from the cow. The small proprietor, therefore, was shut but from the advantages arising from the manufacture of this article, which is one of considerable export. Some ingenious person, however, at length hit upon a mode of enabling the peasant to compete with the wealthy proprietor. Cheese dairies were established, and an account was kept of the quantity of milk furnished by each person, and the proceeds were apportioned accordingly. This plan is in general operation in Switzerland, and M. Romanet wishes to promote its adoption in France. The *Académie* could scarcely lend its aid to a more useful and philanthropic project.—M. Dumas' paper, read at the same meeting, was on a subject bearing close relation to the foregoing, namely, "On the Food of Herbivorous Animals." This philosopher states, that the quantity of fat in healthy animals does not depend upon some peculiar process in digestion, as is generally thought, but upon the quantity of fatty matter in the food taken in. Upon an analysis of hay and Indian corn, he found—at least so he says—the hay to yield two per cent. of fatty matter, and

the corn nine per cent. Further, M. Dumas asserts, that herbivorous animals always make less fat than the amount of fatty matter contained in their food, but the milch cow affords a larger quantity than any other animal, and that the quantity of butter that she supplies would, if weighed, be found equal to that contained in her food!—*teste* M. Dumas.

PHOTOGRAPHY.—The substances which have been used for the purpose of rendering metallic plates and paper sensitive to the influence of light, are very different in their constitution; and consequently light, in acting upon them, produces very varied results. When some classes of salts are used, the original colour is merely darkened; in other classes it is entirely removed; while some species, which are originally colourless, assume a dark brown, blue, or black appearance. The greater part of the preparations already used in photography are of mineral origin; but latterly substances have been employed, having in their constitution organic bodies, either alone, or united with a substance of a mineral nature. In the researches on the action of light on vegetable colours, very recently instituted by Sir John Herschel, he found he could produce colours—such as yellow, green, blue, red, pink, and a variety of others, never before obtained by the influence of light. During the course of his experiments, he found that certain salts, such as the ammonia-citrate of iron (a salt of a vegeto-mineral character), were very readily acted upon by light; but that, unless it was aided by certain metallic solutions, the effect was scarcely perceptible. When paper, washed over with a solution of ammonia-citrate of iron, is exposed to light for a short time with any body, such as a piece of lace, in contact with it, the part covered by the lace is left of its original colour, but the part on which the light is enabled to act becomes darker, according to the time it is exposed: if the exposure is only of a very short duration, there is not the slightest appearance of darkening produced. It is, in this state, to be acted upon with a neutral solution of chloride of gold, which immediately darkens the part exposed to light, and removes the original brown colour of the ammonia-citrate from the parts to which light has had no access. In this state, however, it is still sensitive; therefore, means must be adopted to remove the sensitive compound. In order to accomplish this, it must be washed in distilled water, dried between folds of blotting paper, and then combined with a solution of sodide of potassium, which must be allowed to remain on the paper for a minute or two, and then washed off with distilled water. After the picture is dry, it is no longer acted upon by light, or indeed by any substance which does not destroy the texture of the paper. The necessary solutions are prepared in the following manner:—Take 100 grains of the ammonia-citrate of iron, and dissolve them in 900 grains of distilled water. Prepare a solution of gold in nitro-hydrochloric acid (the aqua regia of the shops), taking care to perfectly neutralize any excess of acid by means of soda. The solution ought to be of such a strength as to resemble sherry wine in colour. The most convenient proportion of sodide of potassium is one ounce to the pint of distilled water.\* By this process, pictures, exhibiting the smallest objects with perfect accuracy, may be produced. This species of paper is found to be the best for taking positive copies of pictures produced by the calotype process, as, with very little attention to the even texture of the paper, a surface may be obtained which will be free from spots, or defects of any kind.



SPORTING INTELLIGENCE.

## HAMPTON RACES.

The last of the four meetings to which the home circuit of the turf is now restricted commenced on Wednesday, under auspices more than usually favourable.

The Cup by subscription of 5 sovs. each, with 40 added; heats, once round and a distance; the winner to be sold for £200, &c. Six Subs.

Mr. C. Hornsby's Revoke, 6 yrs, 9st 4lb (Owner) 1 1  
Mr. Brook's Obelisk, aged, 9st 4lb 2 2  
Mr. G. Ongley's c by Medoro, dam (1827) by Figaro, aged, 7st 7lb 3 3

Revake winning in a canter.

The Surrey and Middlesex Stakes of 20 sovs. each, 10 ft., and only 5, &c., with 50 added. Two miles.

Lord Chesterfield's Knight of the Whistle, 4 yrs, 7st 7lb (Nat) 1  
Mr. Forth's Vibration, 3 yrs, 5st 13 lb (and 7lb extra) 2  
Mr. Dawson's Our Nell, by Bran, 3 yrs, 5st 11lb 3

The Strawberry Hill Stakes, of 3 sovs. each, with Twenty-five added; the winner to be sold for £100. Heats, one mile and a quarter. Eight Subs.

Mr. D. Cooke's b g Tub-Thumper, 4 years, (Lye) 0 1 1  
Mr. Bacon's m, by Langar, sister to Portrait, 4 yrs 1 2 2  
Mr. Goodman's Music, 3 yrs 3 0 3

The first heat was one easy by the Langar mare, only the three placed having run for the heat. Tub-Thumper won the other two in a canter, and was claimed.

## THURSDAY.—The Hurst Cup of £40.

Mr. C. Hornsby's b m Revoke, 6 yrs, (owner) 0 0 1 1  
Mr. Scott's Helen (late Michaelmas Day) 3 yrs 1 0 2 2  
Mr. Tollit's Firey Oaks, 5 yrs 0 1 0 3

Her Majesty's Plate of 100 guineas, for all ages.

Sir W. M. Stanley's ch c Vakeel, by Plenipo, 3 yrs (Nat) 1 1  
Mr. Nightingale's Ajax, 4 yrs 2 2  
Mr. Dawson's The Biddy, 3 yrs 3 3

The Albert Stakes of 5 sovs. each, and Twenty-five added.

Captain Gardner's c by Camel, out of Cecilia, 4 yrs (Wilkinson) 1 1  
Lord Rosslyn's Cornuto, 5 yrs 0 2  
Sir W. Wynn's Remnant, aged 2 0

FRIDAY.—The Claremont Stakes of 10 sovs. each, with 25 added.

Mr. Ongley's f The Gipsy Queen, by Camel (Sly) 1  
Sir G. Heathcote's ch g Samarcand out of Paradigm 2  
A Handicap Plate of £100, the gift of the stewards, added to a sweepstakes of 15 sovs. each.

Mr. Shelly's Daddy Longlegs, 3 yrs, 6st 10lb (Esling) 1  
Mr. Payne's Johnny, 5 yrs, 9st 2

The Innkeepers' Plate of £40, added to a sweepstake of 3 sovs. for the Strawberry-hill Stakes.

Mr. S. Scott's ch h Windsor, 4 yrs (Butler) 1 0 1  
Mr. Skingsley's Fama, 4 yrs 0 1 2

LIGHTHOUSES.—A return has been made to the House of Commons by the Corporation of the Trinity House, of the receipt and application of all moneys received as tolls for lighthouses in the year ending 31st December, 1840, pursuant to Act of Parliament. The net revenue during that period was £134,717, the charges £102,655, and the surplus £32,062. From this surplus has been deducted payments for repairs, insurance, wages, salaries to superintendents, &c., leaving a clear surplus of £28,465, which has been applied to the "charitable" and other uses, purposes, and intents, for which the Corporation of the Trinity House has been established and maintained.

\* These solutions, excepting the sodide of potassium, ought to be kept in a dark place, and in bottles with glass stoppers.



## ANGLING.

We have often thought that angling alone offers to man the degree of half business, half-idleness, which the fair sex find in their needlework or knitting—while, employing the hands, leaves the mind at liberty, and occupying the attention so far as is necessary to remove the painful sense of a vacuity, yet yields room for contemplation, whether upon things heavenly or earthly, cheerful or melancholy.—*Quarterly Review.*



THE TROUT.

To the Editor of the Illustrated London News.

There are a great number of varieties of this beautiful fish, which have been thought by some naturalists to be of distinct species; others again, who have had most favourable opportunities of studying their changes, have come to the conclusion that they are all of one species. There is not any fish which varies so much in colour, form, and size; this difference is to be met with even in the same river; one part will produce trout with flesh of a yellowish pink colour, whilst another will yield only ill-fed fish, whose flesh is white and comparatively worthless. They are so very abundant, that trout fishing is more universally pursued by the angler than any other; he is a good fish, and affords capital sport when hooked.

Trout spawn in the latter end of October in some rivers, and in others in November, which I think is most general, and is then out of season until March or April; during the winter months he is long, lank, and sickly, but when spring approaches, he seeks the swift, gravelly streams, and gains new strength as the season advances, and his food becomes more plentiful. There are some barren trout that will remain in season all the year.

In the latter end of May, or beginning of June, they may be said to be in perfection, at which time the May or drake-fly is on the water, and they will scarcely taste any other bait; the best way to take them is by dishing or dapping. The natural green or grey drake, in a live state, are the flies generally used for this purpose; the green drake is the best. If you use a single hook, it should be a No. 8, whipped with pale yellow silk to about a yard or a yard and a half of gut. In Derbyshire little wicker baskets are to be procured, in which to carry your flies. If you use two flies, get a double hook, No. 10 or 11, and pass



THE MAY-FLY.

a hook through the back of each fly. Great care must be taken to keep out of sight of the trout, as he is a very shy fish, and will leave off feeding as soon as he sees you approach; you must not imagine that because he does not dart off in a moment he does not see you; he will lie warily watching your movements, and quite prepared to start off, should he think there is any danger. The best rule for fishing is to "fish fine, and a long way off." If possible, endeavour to get under the shelter of bushes; let your fly fall gently on the water; if there is a fish near, and you give it him properly, you will be almost sure to hook him.

For artificial fly-fishing, which you will practise with more success when the drake-fly is not on the water, you should have a foot-line of not less than three yards and a half, I should recommend four yards, and fish with three flies, thrown as far as you can to let your flies fall gently on the water: the art of throwing the fly cannot be properly conveyed by writing—five minutes' advice by the water-side from an adept, will do more good than a long letter of theory without practice. Always take care, however, to keep the point of your rod well up, and in the act of throwing, let your flies form a circle over your head; if you bring them back too soon, crack, and your end fly is gone to grass. Some routine fishermen will use only certain flies in certain months, and I think it will be proper to mention a few of them, though you should always bear in mind that a good deal depends upon the colour of the water.

**Flies for March.**—The March brown, the caddis-fly, claret-fly, and the blue dun.

**April.**—Storn-fly, sand fly, orange-dun, and green-tail.

**May.**—Black and red palmer or hackles (these are capital flies for nearly all the season), little yellow May-fly, fern-fly, dark blue dun, and oak-fly.

**June.**—Green and grey drake, and little black gnat.

**July.**—Spider-fly, the orange-dun, red ant, grouse-hackle, and wren's-hackle.

**August and September.**—Oak-fly, summer-dun, and July flies.

**October.**—Same as in March.

The minnow is a very favourite bait for the trout, and is used with most success in March and April. It will, however, be found to be a killing bait at any time of the year, when the water is clearing after a flood. All sorts of minnow tackle may be bought at the fishing tackle shops, as may also artificial minnows; but the fresh minnow is the best. Holland quotes the north country anglers' method of baiting; he says, "I have a gill-hook (No. 3 or 4) at the end of the line, but wrapped no further on the end of the shank than to make it secure and to leave more room to bait. An inch, or very little more, from the shank end of the gill-hook, I wrap on a strong hook about half the size of the other. I put the point of the large hook in at the mouth of the minnow, and out at the tail, on the right side of the minnow, binding it half round as I put it in; then I put the other hook in below the under chop, which keeps the minnow's mouth quite close." The line is to be drawn pretty rapidly up the stream, and near the surface. A reel will be indispensable, to let the fish run out when he has taken the bait. Trout will also take the worm freely when the water is not very clear; the dew-worm and brandling are the best that can be used. Your worms should be well scoured before you use them; if you have time, and purpose to keep them long, put them in an earthen pot with some good moss, which should be changed every four or five days; and if your worms turn sickly, put in about a table-spoonful of milk or cream, which will revive them. My next will contain a description of the grayling and chub.

A DISCIPLE OF IZAAK WALTON.

**THE GRAND STAND AT ASCOT.**—The receipts at the Grand Stand (which has now been opened to the public for four seasons) during the race week amounted to £2000. The money received for admission during the four race days, was as follows:—Tuesday, £521 10s.; Wednesday, £59 10s.; Thursday, (the Cup day), £1397 15s.; and Friday, £46 12s.; making an aggregate, including £300 received for the rent of the refreshment rooms, &c., of £2325 7s. The first year the stand was opened (in 1839) the receipts were £1924 2s.; in the following year, £2369 15s.; and last year, £1892 18s. The erection was completed at an outlay of £10,000 in 100 shares of £100 each. Five shares are paid off every year from the money received, so that in the year 1859 the whole of the receipts, and up to that period, a portion, increasing every year (after deducting the necessary expenses for repairs, &c.), will be appropriated to the race-fund; thus enabling the stewards to give such additional prizes to be run for as will insure the entries of the very first horses in the kingdom.

**AN HONEST BEGGAR.**—Some time since a beggar entered the George and Dragon Inn, Honley, and called for a mug of beer. While drinking it, a carrier asked him for a bit of paper to light his pipe with, which he instantly pulled out of his waistcoat pocket, but while in the act of twisting it, he observed some printing on it, which, after examination, proved to be a £5 note. The beggar, elated with the discovery, called for the landlord, and with the honesty of a true Englishman, deposited it in his hands, with directions "to deliver it to nane but what could tell naam and nummern." The poor fellow had picked it up in the streets the day previous, thinking it was merely a bit of paper.—*Leeds Mercury.*

**ENOUGH FOR THE PRESENT.**—It has been stated that the Welsh coal fields extend over 1200 square miles, and that there are twenty-three beds of workable coal, having an average thickness of ninety-five feet. Each acre will yield about 100,000 tons, being at the rate of 65,000,000 tons per mile. If from this we deduct one-half for waste, and the minor extent of the upper beds, this will afford a supply of coal equal to 32,000,000 tons per square mile. Let it be conceded that 5,000,000 are equal to one-third of that consumption in England, then each square mile of the Welsh coal-field will meet a proportionate consumption of a hundred years; and as there are from 1000 to 2000 square miles in this district, it would supply England with coal for 2000 years after all the English mines were exhausted.

**BATHING.**—Last week seventeen persons were drowned while bathing in the river between London-bridge and Battersea, besides many others below bridge and in the canals. Since last Sunday eight more have perished. Surely a code of regulations could be laid down, not only to increase the comfort and cleanliness of the people, but also to prevent the frequent sacrifice of life, and the indecent exhibitions which are daily made.

The *Frankfort Journal* announces a dreadful accident having occurred at Coburg. The riding school of that town has been converted into a temporary theatre; and on the night of the representation of "Peter and the Carpenter," the edifice, but indifferently constructed, fell in with a tremendous crash just at the rising of the curtain. Thirty lives have been lost, and many persons wounded. The scene was most distressing and appalling.

## FLORICULTURE.

## THE RANUNCULUS.



It may be said there are two varieties of this plant—the wild, and garden species. The wild flower, our common buttercup, is found both in marshy and mountainous districts; the garden flower is a native of the Levant, but has been cultivated in Britain nearly 250 years. The raising of this plant from seedlings is very simple: the soil should be a sandy, hazelly loam, mixed with a third part of old manure; it should be exposed for six or eight months, and be turned at least twice during that time. The manure should on no account be fresh. The seed may be sown rather thickly, and but a slight distance beneath the surface in pots filled to the brim with mould. The pots should be well watered, and kept in the shade. The seed will come up in a month. When the grass is withered, take up the roots and preserve them in bags or boxes of dry sand. Plant them in the following February, six inches apart each way. In June they will bloom profusely; and when the flowers are about half-blown, shade them from scorching suns like the present by white calico or netting, and from heavy rains by a covering of mats. When the seed-pod turns brown, they should be gathered and preserved entire until the time of sowing.

**Observations.**—Finish planting out as soon as possible; for if deferred, the strength of the sun is very prejudicial to recently removed plants. Pansies should now be propagated; and if you intend saving the seed of tulips, fix a piece of glass horizontally over each pod. Tie up carnations, pinks, dahlias, &c., and shade choice kinds of carnations, picotees, and pinks.

**BOCCACCIO'S HOUSE.**—The house of Boccaccio, at Cartaldo, was purchased in 1822 by a Florentine lady, named Medici Lenzone, in order to preserve it from dilapidation, as a relic of departed genius. A curious circumstance is said by Professor Rosellini to have happened some years previously to this purchase. An old woman who tenanted the premises, was busy weaving in a small room next to the sitting apartment, when the repeated shaking of her loom brought down part of the wall, and laid open a small recess hollowed in the thickness of it, from which a large bundle of written papers tumbled down. The old woman, through ignorance, or superstition, or both, thought it a pious duty to consign the whole of the manuscripts to the flames. Probably many interesting autographs of Boccaccio have thus been lost.—*Gallery of Portraits, Boccaccio.*

**FIRE AT HITCHIN.**—FOURTEEN HOUSES BURNED DOWN.—A fire of a most destructive nature happened at Hitchin, in Hertfordshire, on Sunday afternoon last, which in the short space of two hours, consumed fourteen houses and other premises. On the alarm being raised the flames were discovered raging in a house in the occupation of a labouring family named Walker, in Holly-lane, a neighbourhood inhabited chiefly by the working classes of the town. After much laborious exertion the fire was mastered, but by that period fourteen dwellings, the habitations of nearly fifty families, were entirely destroyed. No account has been obtained as to the origin of this disaster. The property is not insured.



## THE LONDON GAZETTE.

FRIDAY, JUNE 10.

DOWNING-STREET, JUNE 13.

The Queen has been pleased to appoint Major-General Sir William Maynard Gomm, K.C.B., to be Governor and Commander-in-Chief of the Island of Mauritius and its dependencies.

WAR OFFICE, JUNE 14.

15th Regiment of Light Dragoons.—Major William Hawkins Ball, from half-pay Unattached, to be Major, vice James M'Queen, who exchanges; Capt. George William Key to be Major, by purchase, vice Ball, who retires; Lieut. John Bunce Pilgrim to be Captain, by purchase, vice Key; Cornet Blackwood Moutray Read to be Lieutenant, by purchase, vice Pilgrim; George Stoney Swinney, Gent., to be Cornet, by purchase, vice Read.

17th Regiment of Light Dragoons.—Lieut. Augustus Saltren Willett to be Capt., by purchase, vice Douglas, who retires; Cornet Charles William Miles to be Lieutenant, by purchase, vice Willett; Samuel Lee Hunt Hobson, Gent., to be Cornet, by purchase, vice Miles.

20th Regiment of Foot.—Assistant-Surg. John Robert Taylor, from the Staff, to be Surgeon, vice Ingham, appointed to the 54th Foot.

33rd Foot.—Major Richard Westmore to be Lieut.-Colonel, without purchase, vice Joseph Mark Harty, who retires upon full pay; Brevet-Major Thomas James Galloway to be Major, vice Westmore; Lieut. Francis Todd to be Captain, vice Galloway; Ensign Edward Westby Donovan to be Lieut., vice Todd; Henry Disney Ellis, Gent., to be Ensign, vice Donovan.

54th Foot.—Surgeon Charles Thomas Ingham, M.D., from the 29th Foot, to be Surgeon, vice Stephenson, deceased.

70th Foot.—Ensign Thomas Leonard Leader to be Lieutenant, by purchase, vice Harris, who retires; Charles John Humphrey, Gent., to be Ensign, by purchase, vice Leader.

77th Foot.—Ensign Alexander B. Rooke to be Lieutenant, by purchase, vice Wheeler, who retires; George Lowther Rathbone, Gent., to be Ensign, by purchase, vice Rooke.

70th Foot.—Brevet-Col. Warner Westera Higgins, from half-pay Unattached, to be Lieut.-Col. vice John Carter, who exchanges. Major the Hon. Lauderdale Maule to be Lieut.-Col., by purchase, vice Higgins, who retires. To be Majors by purchase: Capt. Thomas Isham, vice Maule; Captain Francis Rawdon Hastings Lawrie, vice Riach, who retires. To be Captains, by purchase: Lieutenant William Monro, vice Isham; Lieut. John Douglas, vice Lawrie. To be Lieuts., by purchase: Ensign James Murray Aynsley, vice Monro; Ensign Andrew Hunt, vice Douglas. To be Ensigns, by purchase: William Arthur Mainwaring, Gent., vice Aynsley; William Thomas Wayte Wood, Gent., vice Hunt.

82d Foot.—Staff-Surg. of the Second Class, Thomas David Hume, M.D., to be Surg., vice Allman, who exchanges.

2d West India Regiment.—Lieut. George Fahie Horsford, from the 1st West India Regiment, to be Capt., by purchase, vice Hamilton, who retires.

DEPOTS.—Paymaster Edward Fugion, from the 58th Foot, to be Paymaster.

UNATTACHED.—Lieut. William Armstrong Rogers, from the 95th Foot, to be Capt. without purchase.

HOSPITAL STAFF.—Surgeon George Allman, from the 82d Foot, to be Staff-Surgeon of the Second Class, vice Hume, who exchanges; Daniel Cooper, Gent., to be Assist.-Surgeon to the Forces, vice Taylor, promoted to the 29th Foot.

MEMORANDUM.—The date of the commission of Lieut. Robert Hawkes, to the 4th, is to be July 11, 1837.

ADMIRALTY, JUNE 13.

Corps of Royal Marines.—Second Lieutenant William Jenny Pengeley to be First Lieutenant, vice Christopher Dashwood Harrington, resigned his commission.

CROWN OFFICE, JUNE 13.

MEMBER RETURNED TO SERVE IN THIS PRESENT PARLIAMENT.

County of Meath.—Matthew Elias Corbally, of Cerbaiten-hall, in the county of Meath, Esq.

TUESDAY, JUNE 14.

BANKRUPTCY ANNULLED.

CHARLES NICHOLLS, Shrewsbury, flannel-merchant.

BANKRUPTS.

CHARLES DENNIS BOWERS, Cannon street, City, comb-maker.

HENRY FERDINAND DELAMAIN, St. Mary-at-Hill, City, wine-merchant.

TRISTRAM RIDGWAY, Huddersfield, Yorkshire, wool-merchant.

MONTAGUE COMBE PRICE, Brentford, glass-seller.

WILLIAM WEBB, Northampton-terrace, York-street, City-road, watch-maker.

THOMAS LONG, Beaufort-place, Chelsea, coal-merchant.  
THOMAS TURPIN, Wivenhoe, Essex, innkeeper.  
HENRY MERRIDEW, Coventry, ribbon-manufacturer.  
WILLIAM HOULDING, Salford, Lancashire, cordwainer.  
WILLIAM KERRISON, Southampton, glass-merchant.  
THOMAS MEALE, Brynmawr, Breconshire, ironmonger.  
WILLIAM BEARDS and GEORGE BEARDS, Bilston, Staffordshire, maltsters.

THOMAS HILL, Great Driffield, Yorkshire, spirit-merchant.  
THOMAS DOWNING, Bransford, Worcestershire, miller.  
WILLIAM BROWN, Manchester, cotton-manufacturer.  
MARY JOHNSON and WILLIAM JOHNSON, Cheadle, Staffordshire, grocers.

ABEL CROMPTON, Manchester, grocer.

RICHARD WILLAN, Bollington, Cheshire, linen-draper.

JOHN JACKSON, Nottingham, plumber.

JOHN SWANN and JAMES KELLY, late of Fleetwood-on-Wyre, Lancashire, bricklayers.

FRIDAY, JUNE 17.

DECLARATION OF INSOLVENCY.

EDWARD HILTON and NATHANIEL WALSH, Manchester, paper-manufacturers.

BANKRUPTCIES SUPERSEDED.

JAMES ROBERTS, Berwick-street, Soho, licensed-victualler.

GEORGE HIBBERT, jun., Chesterfield, Derbyshire.

WILLIAM HEADLAND, Louth, Lincolnshire, tailor.

BANKRUPTS.

ROBERT ROBERTS, Newton, Montgomery, grocer.

JAMES ALFRED WEBB and DAVID WEBB, Great Marlow, Bucks, farmers.

JOHN BRETTARGH, Pendleton, Lancashire, timber-dealer.

ROBERT INSOLL, Brighton, coach-maker.

JOSEPH BRADBURY and RALPH BRADBURY, Oldham, cotton-spinners.

JOSIAH CUTTELL, Holmfirth, Yorkshire, clothier.

JAMES HOPKINS, Leighton Buzzard, Bedfordshire, butcher.

JAMES TOMLIN and WILLIAM MAN, St. Michael's-alley, Cornhill, merchants.

HENRY ENGLISH, New Broad-street City, printer.

JOHN STEGGALL, Guildford-street, bookseller.

WILLIAM SMITH, Leeds.



## BIRTHS.

At Brighton, the Hon. Mrs. Anderson, of a son.

In Hertford-street, May-fair, the Hon. Mrs. Scott, of a son.

At St. John's, Lower Canada, the lady of Captain Browne, 15th Light Infantry, of a son and heir.

The wife of William Tottie, Esq., his Swedish and Norwegian Majesty's Vice-Consul, of a daughter.

In Hereford-street, the lady of Colonel Newbery, of a daughter.

At Melchbourne Park, Bedfordshire, Lady St. John, of a daughter.

At Dunstable House, Richmond, the lady of Captain Sir H. L. Baker, Bart., a son.

At Fallapit, in Devonshire, the lady of W. B. Fortescue, Esq., of a daughter.

At Scruton Hall, Yorkshire, the lady of Henry Coore, Esq., of a son.

At Baldovan House, the Lady Jane Ogilvy, of a daughter.

In Mount-street, Berkeley-square, the lady of Sir George E. Pocock, Bart., of a son.

In Whitehall-place, Mrs. Swynfen Jervis, of a daughter.



## MARRIAGES.

At Himley, the Reverend T. L. Cloughton, Vicar of Kidderminster, to the Honorable Julia Susanna, daughter of the late, and sister of the present, Lord Ward.

At St. George's Church, the Hon. and Rev. Edward Harbottle Grimstone, second son of the Earl and Countess of Verulam, to Frances Horatia, eldest daughter of John Morier, Esq.

At Willesden, the Reverend Robert C. Jenkins, B.A., curate of Willesden, to Mary Franklin, eldest daughter of the late Robert Finch, Esq., of Dolley's-hill.

At Putney Church, William Drummond Oswald, Esq., of Putney, to Ann Frances, only daughter of the late Thomas James Brown, Esq., of Kew, Jamaica.

At Henstridge, Somerset, Sir Thomas Howland Roberts, Bart., Britfields-town, Cork, to Anne Elliott, only child of William Langdon, Esq., R.N., of Inwood-lodge.

At St. John's, Hackney, on Tuesday, the 14th inst., Conrad, only son of George Loddiges, of Hackney, to Susanna Agar, eldest daughter of George Bowes, of Hemerton.

At Woolwich, William Congreve, son of the late Sir Joseph Mac Lean, of the Royal Artillery, to Maria Frances, only daughter of the late William Tireman, Esq., of Chichester.

At St. Hilary, Cornwall, Edward Glover, Esq., of her Majesty's 53rd Regiment, of Ledford, Norfolk, to Catherine, eldest daughter of the late James Pascoe, Esq., of Kingsbridge, Devon.

According to the rites of the Catholic Church, at Warwick-street Chapel, and afterwards at St. Matthew's, Brixton, Surrey, Augustus Clarkson, Esq., of Brixton, to Mary Anne Bullen, daughter of the late John Orrell, Esq., of Seacombe, Cheshire.

At Wakefield, Joseph Gurney Barclay, son of Robert Barclay, banker, of Lombard-street, to Mary Walker Leatham, second daughter of William Leatham, banker, of Heath, near Wakefield.

Henry R. Fortescue, Esq., of Fallapits, Devon, to Ellen, daughter of Percival Walsh, Esq., of Stanton Harcourt, Oxon.



## DEATHS.

At Rugby, after only two hours' illness, the Rev. Dr. Arnold, Regius Professor of Modern History in the University of Oxford, and Head Master of Rugby School.

On the 9th instant, Henrietta Albinia, the second daughter, and also on the 10th instant, Elizabeth Georgina, the third daughter of the Lord Bishop of Worcester.

On the 9th inst., at Avonhurst, the Dowager Lady Mordaunt, aged 64.

At Paramaribo, Surinam, Boyd Macdonald, Esq., youngest son of the late John Macdonald, Esq., of Greenock.

At the residence of Captain William Dawson, R.N., Barnes, Rear-Admiral John Griffiths, in his 73rd year.

At his seat, Croxdale Hall, near Durham, William Thomas Salvin, Esq.

At Inveresk Lodge, Scotland, Lady Ramsay, of Bamf.

At Heytesbury, Wilts, aged 100, Amelia Turner, leaving four generations surviving her.

J. Arnold Collard, Esq., aged 30, the only son of William Frederick Collard Esq., of 50, Devonshire-street, Portland-place.

At Hitchin Priory, of scarlet fever, Ralph Charles, fourth son of F. P. Déme Radcliffe, Esq., aged six years.



# THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

PROBABLY, in the whole annals of Newspaper History, the triumphant success of "THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS" is without a parallel; it has received from the public a welcome, warmer and wider than we could have anticipated even in the buoyant enthusiasm of our first ambition. From the length and breadth of the Empire we have received the most flattering testimonials and offers of support from the most distinguished writers, of whose kindly services we shall, from time to time, be proud to avail ourselves.

To our brethren of the Metropolitan and Provincial Press, who have greeted our appearance with so much warmth and cordiality, with so many hopes for our success, we tender our warmest thanks.

## OPINIONS OF THE PRESS.

"THE PROGRESS OF ILLUSTRATED LITERATURE.—Of the marvels of the day, as far as decoration is concerned, the LONDON NEWS has, assuredly, a claim to the first rank; whether as regards the general excellence of its illustration and its profusion, or the cheapness with which it is tendered to the public. The first three parts of the newspaper are now before us, crowded with cuts, illustrative of all the passing events of the day, and giving, in addition, the usual letter-press of a weekly newspaper, at a rate which, but for the most extensive public patronage, could not by any possibility pay the proprietors for the liberality with which they have produced it. As an example of this, we may cite the number which was issued on the 3rd of September, adorned with a taste and profusion of no limited order. It is, without exception, the newspaper which is more calculated for a family, where the younger branches are more numerous, than any other of the periodical journals, from the utter absence of all matter which can offend the most delicate, and the varied nature of its contents. Amongst which, in addition to the news of the day, we have political characters, theatrical sketches, topographical information, and graceful verses, all of pure literary merit, and adapted to give that useful kind of information, which is so often needed by young people or provincial readers, as a commentary upon the facts which the pages of the daily press bring before their view."—*Morning Post*.

"THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.—The fancy, facetiousness, spirit, and indeed elegance of this publication place it without a rival as a newspaper candidate in families and among the young. Sparkling, amusing, attractive in the highest degree from the variety of its letter-press and its unprecedented display of pictorial embellishments, it derives a further recommendation from the good taste with which it is conducted, and its studied avoidance of whatever should create a blush, or induce an impure sentiment. It is precisely the weekly periodical for the drawing-room table and 'evenings at home.' Its inexhaustible novelty is a perpetual charm, while its gaiety, its variety, its unexpected crowding of illustration, inevitably rivet the imagination and the eye."—*Morning Advertiser*.

"THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.—The high excellence to which the art of engraving on wood has arrived has been, during the last dozen years in particular, applied with much success to the illustration of many publications. But embellishments of first-rate excellence have been almost exclusively confined to publications, either not limited to appearance on a special day, or to such as are issued monthly. THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS, the first number of which we have just now lying before us, is an exception. It is a regular weekly newspaper, of 16 large pages, and, from its careful and judicious selection, its low price, (considering its size and the number and beauty of its illustrations), and withal the moderate tone of its politics, admirably suited for what is appropriately termed a family newspaper. The embellishments are in the finest style—such only as we have been accustomed to see illustrating the higher order of monthly and other publications. The expense attending a publication of this kind must be great. Here we have a newspaper of 48 columns, paper and typography of the best description, and the whole embellished in the way we have described for the small sum of sixpence."—*Stirling Journal*.

"THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.—The selected and original matter are right good, and to ladies who would be desirous of procuring materials for a scrap-book, the ILLUSTRATED NEWS will be invaluable. The proprietors have undertaken a mighty work, and must have secured men of the first-rate talent. They deserve encouragement, and will, we hope, succeed."—*Athlone Sentinel*.

"We have been favoured by a specimen copy of the first number of this new periodical, which is as original in its design

as spirited in execution. We wish it success, and are not surprised to see by its second number that it has at once jumped up to the position of second in circulation of the weekly metropolitan press."—*Maidstone Gazette*.

"THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.—This is the title of a new journal published in London, the first number of which we have just been favoured with; and it is certainly as unprecedented a specimen of newspaper printing as it is an unique feature in the newspaper press. Here, for the small sum of sixpence, is an excellent summary of all the news of the week, original articles written with talent and judgment, and no less than thirty splendid wood-cut engravings of subjects of passing interest, in a style which, twenty years ago, could have been scarcely equalled on copper. We have a spirited view of the conflagration at Hamburg, the city of Cabul, the great fortress of Ghuznee, seven or eight splendid illustrations of her Majesty's Fancy Ball, besides a number of humorous and characteristic sketches. Considering the enormous expense such a publication must involve, our only wonder is, how it can be sold for the money. It is indeed a splendid proof of the proficiency in the arts in the nineteenth century, and we hope such an important undertaking will be duly patronised by the friends of taste, intellect, and the fine arts."—*Mona's Herald*.

"The pictorial art has at length allied with journalism. We have before us the first number of a new paper, entitled THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS, which combines the ordinary features of a political journal with the novel accessory of pictorial embellishment. The wood engravings are numerous and spirited, having for their subjects the most striking circumstances of the day."—*Cheltenham Chronicle*.

"It is, decidedly, the most unique thing of the kind ever attempted, and we are sure it must command an extraordinary circulation—it at least deserves it."—*Drogheda Argus*.

"As an amusing record of passing events, addressed not only to the mind by its letter-press, but the senses by its broad and palpable delineations of character and scenery, we hail the happy idea, and heartily recommend it, especially to families, as an agreeable pastime for the young, or as fitted to adorn the drawing-room table. We wish it every success."—*Kelso Chronicle*.

"THE ILLUSTRATED NEWS will doubtless have an extensive sale in every town throughout the United Kingdom; and such indeed must be requisite to reimburse the liberal proprietor for the expenses of his national undertaking."—*Leamington Chronicle*.

"We have received a copy of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS, an admirably got up paper, which, besides a great quantity of excellent matter, contains a large number of well-executed engravings, including a representation of the City of Hamburg on fire; her Majesty's Bal Masque; her Majesty and Prince Albert in their splendid costumes as Queen Philippa and Edward III.; groups of the principal nobility in their magnificent dresses; views of Cabul and Ghuznee, &c., which are very interesting, and should procure for the ILLUSTRATED NEWS an extensive circulation."—*Mayo Constitution*.

"THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.—This is a novel and interesting newspaper. It has taken an entirely new field for a newspaper, being interspersed with beautiful engravings, to the number of thirty weekly. It is, we believe, the first attempt that has been made to give a regular series of illustrations in a weekly newspaper. Those in the first number are beautiful—excellent specimens of the high state of perfection to which the art has been brought. They are worth the whole price of the paper."—*Dundee Chronicle*.

"THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.—This is a new candidate for popular favour, of great attractions and merit. It is an entirely new experiment in the newspaper world—namely,

the attempt to illustrate the passing events of the day, by a succession of beautiful wood-cuts. The first number, now before us, contains thirty-engravings of great beauty. The publication, we think, cannot but succeed. It deserves and must command success."—*Leeds Times*.

"We have received the first number of a newspaper which has just made its appearance under the title of THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS. We generally look at the first number of a periodical with some misgivings, because, in the majority of cases, it is fraught with promises and hopes, which its merits give but little assurance of being realized. The publication before us, however, is of a different character; it seems to be got up with a talent and spirit of enterprise which we think must ensure its success, and which most certainly deserve it. The paper, which is a miscellany of politics, arts, and literature, consists of sixteen folio pages, and is embellished with upwards of thirty excellent engravings, most of which are illustrative of some event of present interest. They comprise representations of the destruction of Hamburg; of the Versailles Railway, of Cabul, of Ghuznee, and eight of the Queen's recent Bal Masque. The literary department of the paper displays talent in every way correspondent with its pictorial merits; the editorial articles bear the stamp of cultivated taste and sound judgment, and the selection of matter is made with that proper attention to instruction and good morals which, if the same line of management is adhered to, must make the paper an acceptable and useful acquisition to families. The mechanical execution of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS is equally entitled to praise; the typography is excellent, and the composition is singularly free from errors. Upon the whole, we can warmly recommend the paper to the patronage of the public, and, in so doing, we consider we are but doing justice to one of the most spirited undertakings that we have ever seen attempted. The ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS is to be published every Saturday, and, although it abounds in beautiful engravings, costs but sixpence. We can scarcely pronounce an opinion on the politics of the paper, but it professes "an unconquerable aversion to the very name of party," and declares that it is determined to test all measures "by a reference to their practical utility." We suspect, however, that its affections lean towards that which we consider the better side—namely, that which is guided by those principles of Whiggism upon which the British Constitution is founded."—*Guernsey Star*.

"THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.—We have been favoured with the first number of this truly enterprising journal; among the many which, in the various departments of newspaper literature, are in existence, in this period of our history, THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS' proprietors have marked out a new track in the diversity, and—it must be at very considerable labour and expense—have produced a publication of combined instruction and amusement. The number before us (a large octavo), contains upwards of thirty wood-cut engravings of excellent design and execution, numbering many large illustrations, the principal of which are those of the leading characters and dresses at her Majesty's Bal Masque; the fort of Cabul, and Ghuznee; Meudon, the seat of the late Versailles railway catastrophe, &c. &c. The typographical matter, both in selections and original, are equally deserving, and evince the engagement of first-rate talent. We bid it welcome, and though it disowns the name of party, we discover the Conservative will, in the main, have its support, because it is the most honorable, and therefore the best entitled to it."—*Erne Packet*.

"THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.—We, this morning, were favoured with a number of this publication. It is admirably well got up, and promises to be a most useful and entertaining journal."—*Tipperary Constitution*.

The "ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS," published every Saturday, Price 6d., Stamped, can be sent by Post to all parts of the United Kingdom, the British Colonies, and most parts of Europe. Orders received by all Newsmen and Booksellers.

OFFICE, 198, STRAND.